

THE
ATHENÆUM
JOURNAL
OF
LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND THE FINE ARTS.

FOR THE YEAR

1840.



LONDON:

UNIVERSITY OF
MINNESOTA

PRINTED BY JAMES HOLMES, TOOK'S COURT, CHANCERY LANE.

PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICE, 14, WELLINGTON STREET NORTH, STRAND,
BY J. FRANCIS.

SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS AND NEWSMEN IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

AGENTS: FOR SCOTLAND, MESSRS. BELL AND BRADFUTE, EDINBURGH; AND D. CAMPBELL, GLASGOW;—FOR IRELAND,
J. CUMMING, DUBLIN;—FOR THE CONTINENT, M. BAUDRY, QUAI MALAQUAIS, PARIS.

MDCCLX.

UNIVERSITY OF
MINNESOTA
LIBRARY

Ahol
Abya
Ache
Adan
Afgh
loc
Africa
Afric
Aird'
Aliar
Allar
Alman
Alm
Aha
Na
Alpha
Amer

Amer
Amph
Amri
Amus
Analys
Ande
Andr
Andr
Angla
Anim
Anim
102
Anna

ANN
F
T
C
tu
A
Anoin
Antho
[For
he
Anton
Arabs
Arches
Archiv
Arctic
Airs,
Arme
Arrow
on
Art, M
Arun
Assoc
Astro
Aung
Austr

Babel
Baker
Bamfe
Banka
Bank
Barba
Barham
Barlo
Barm
Baron
432
Baron
Barret
Barro
Barth
Beaum
Becke
Beer
Belfeg
Bellan
Bell's
——
——
Benne
Bethu

INDEX OF CONTENTS

TO

THE VOLUME FOR 1840.

[☞ The Original Papers are distinguished either by Italics, or a different type from the body of the Index.]

- Abolition of Slavery—Aborigines Protection, 571
 Abyssinia, Travels in, by Dr. Rüppell, 651
 Acheen and the Coasts of Sumatra, by Anderson, 512
 Adam on Slavery in India, 627
 Afghanistan, Narrative of War in, by Capt. Havell, 679
 Africa, M'Queen's Geographical Survey of, 859
 African (South) Affairs, Boyce's Notes on, 411
 Aird's Othuriel, and other Poems, 472
 Alison on Management of Poor [also p. 750, 803], 841
 Allard's Drawing Room Botany, 609
 Almanacs, 76, 924; Bijou Almanac, 964; Comic Almanack, 1025; British and its Companion, 1025; Naval and Military Almanack, 1025
 Alphabet Explained, by Brodie, 551, 630
 America, Antiquities of, by Delafeld, 67
 —— Democracy in, by De Tocqueville, 391, 415
 —— Marryat's Diary in, Part II., 9
 —— Poets of, by Keese, 329
 American Biography, Library of, 231, 509, 568
 Amphitheatre of *Thydrus*, or *El Jemme*, 662
 Amrin the Stranger, 396
 Amusement in High Life, 458
 Analyst, The, 233
 Anderson's Acheen, 512
 Andryane's Prisoner of State, trans. by Prandi, 286
 Anglo-Saxon Literature, by Petheram, 508
 Animals, Domestic, Breeds of, by Low, 711, 1010
 Animal Kingdom, General Outline of, by J. R. Jones, 1025
 Annals of Humble Life, 700
 ANNUALS for 1841—[See also Fine Arts]:
 Friendship's Offering—Forget-me-Not, 905. Finden's Tableaux, 919. Keepsake—Book of Beauty, 946. Children of the Nobility—Legends of Venice—Pleasures Annual, Belgium—Juvenile Album—Literary Amaranth, 947; Cattermole's Historical Annual, 1008
 Anointers during the Plague at Milan, Trials of, 165
 Anthology for 1840, 75
 [For notices of the several works reviewed under this head, see the proper titles.]
 Anton's Retrospect of Military Life, 1024
 Arabs in Spain, 723
 Archery, Hansard's Book of, 347
 Architecture, Palace of, by Wightwick, 712
 Arctic Land Expedition, 330; Death of Simpson, 701
 Ails, Ancient English, collected by Chappell, 147
 Armenia, Kurdish, Persia, &c., by Southgate, 620
 Arrow-headed Character, the Babylonian, Nasmyth on its Origin [with seven wood-cuts], 212
 Art, Modern, and Living Artists, 95
 Arundel, by Sir F. Vincent, 372
 Association, Universal Tendency to, by Dunlop, 587
 Astrolabe, Voyage of the, 252, 437, 515, 533, 664, 970
 Augnier's History of Syon Monastery, 1019
 Austria, by Turnbull, 71, 108
- Babel, 452
 Baker's Axel and Svea, 415
 Bamford's Passages in the Life of a Radical, 986
 Banks's Medical Etiquette, 330
 Banker Lord, 530
 Barbadoes, Desultory Sketches and Tales in, 965
 Barham's Translation of Adamus Exul of Grotius, 126
 Barlow's Tables, 313
 Barmby's Madhouse, 715
 Baronets' Committee, Address to, by Crawford, 387, 432
 Baronesses, their Dignity, Precedence, &c., ibid.
 Barrett on Water-colour Painting, 454
 Barron on Universities of Holland, &c., 247
 Bartholomew, St., Massacre of, by Cockburn, 168
 Beaumont and Fletcher, edited by G. Darley, 984
 Becket, a Dramatic Chronicle, by Darley, 204
 Beer Lachal Roi, 924
 Belfegor, 729
 Bellamy's Natural History of South Devon, 729
 Bell's History of British Reptiles, 766
 —— Lays of a Lady, 729
 —— Residence in Circassia, 787, 812
 Bennett's Whaling Voyage round the Globe, 389
 Bethune's Life and Poems, 838
- Bett's Family Atlas, 571
 Billiards, Game of, by Kentfield, 114
 Biographical Dictionary, New General, by Rose, 470
 —— Corney's Specimen of Amateur Criticism, 470
 Birds, British, Yarrell's History of, 609, 1024
 Bjornsterna on British Empire in the East, 924
 Black's British Atlas, by Sidney Hall, 76
 Black, Letter from Mr., 139
 Black's Manual of the Bowels, 610
 Blessington's (Lady) Idler in Italy, Vol. III., 1021
 Blunt's Beauty of the Heavens, 131
 Bogages and Vines, by Miss Costello, 603, 623, 640
 Bodin's Summary of History of England, 212
 Boileau's Traverse Tables, 52
 Booth's Analytic Method applied to Curves &c., 660
 Borrow's Course of Reading and Instruction, 52
 Botanical Works—Economy of Vegetation, 114; Shropshire, Leighton's Flora of—Paxton's Magazine of Botany, 372; Hooker's Journal of Botany, 531; Royle's Illustrations of Himalayan Mountains—Allard's Drawing-Room Botany, 609
 Bouly's Closet Companion, 275
 Bouquet of Souvenirs, 233
 Bowerbank's Fossil Fruits of London Clay, 904
 Boyce's Notes on South African Affairs, 411
 Bradford's Atlas of United States, 76
 Briggs' History of Jim Crow, 94
 Brittany, Summer in, by Trollope, 429, 454
 Brodie's Alphabet Explained, 551
 Brodie, Letter from Mr., 630
 Brougham's (Lord) Translation of Demosthenes, 283
 Brown's Cotton Fields and Cotton Factories, 275
 Browning's Sordello, 431
 Buchanan's History of the Christian Church, 1025
 Budget of the Bubble Family, by Lady Bulwer, 766
 Bulwer's Money, 993
 Bunn's Stage, Before and Behind the Curtain, 525
 Bunting's Ancient Music of Ireland, 635, 658
 Burdekin's Memoir of Spence, 627
 Burdens of the Church, 531
 Burgess, Life of, by Harford, 507
 Burns, on the Genius and Character of, by Prof. Wilson, 961
 Buxton on African Slave Trade, and its Remedy, 523
- Cabinet Colloquies, 36
 Cairo, Petra, and Damascus, in 1839, by Kinnear, 885
 Caliphs, City of the, Wellsted's Travels, 473
 Camden Society—The Political Songs of England, 70;
 Annals of the Four First Years of the Reign of Elizabeth, by Sir John Hayward, 291; Ecclesiastical Documents, 291; Kemp's Nine Dales Wonder, 291
 Camp and Quarters, by Major Patterson, 211
 Canada, Three Years' Residence in, by Preston, 451
 Capfigue's Europe during the Consulate of Napoleon, 369
 Carlyle's Chartism, 27
 Carmichael on the Theology, &c. of Scripture, 292
 Carne's Translation of Hebrew Scriptures, 52
 Cartes Catalanes—Letter from Mr. Holmes, 459
 —— Letter from M. D'Avezac, 514
 Cattermole's Historical Annual, 1008
 Caunter's Hand-Book of Chemistry, 570
 Cavendish's Debates of House of Commons, 458
 Celtic Language, History of, by Maclean, 699
 Centennial Celebration in Wilton, by Peabody, 626
 Cesarea, Mudie's account of, 964
 Ceylon, Forbes's Eleven Years in, 245
 Chamberlain's Help to Knowledge, 275
 Champollion Manuscripts, 499 [see also 476]
 Chappell's Collection of English Airs, 147
 Chartism, by Carlyle, 27
 Chatham, Earl of, Correspondence of, 45
 Chavasse's Advice to Mothers, 474
 Chemist's Practical Pocket Guide, by Hope, 76
 Chemistry, Graham's Elements of, 637
 —— Handbook of, by Caunter, 17979
 —— Introduction to, by Liebig, 637
 —— no Mystery, by Scovell, 76
 Science and Art, by Reid, 570
 Cherwell Water Lily, by Faber, 955
- Chess Problems and Games, by Huttmann, 571
 Child, the, and the Hermit, by C. M., 965
 China and its Resources, by Mudie, 348
 Chinese Porcelain Seals found in Ireland, 218, 253, 350
 Chinese, the, by Davis, 921
 Christ and Antichrist, 474
 Christians, Primitive Manners of, by Jamieson, 76
 Christianity, History of, by Rev. H. H. Milman, 181
 Christian Religion, Divine Origin of, 1025
 Church, Early English, by Churton, 498
 —— Government, an Appeal in Behalf of, 681
 —— History of England, Dodd's, by Tierney, 230
 —— History of, by Döllinger, trans. by Cox, 181
 Churton's Early English Church, 498
 Chu-san Archipelago, Wyld's Chart of, 1010
 Cibarium on Political Economy of Middle Ages, 207
 Circassians, Bell's Residence in, 787, 812
 Circassians, Longworth's Year among, 787, 812
 Clandestine Marriage, by Ellen Wallace, 817
 Clark's Glimpses of the Old World, 211
 Cleland's Former and Present State of Glasgow, 348
 Clerk's Tropic Sketches, 660
 Clockmaker, the, 902, 922
 Cloe Bey's General View of Egypt, 763
 Cockburn's Massacre of St. Bartholomew, 168
 Cochrane's Morea, 435
 Coleoptera, a Manual of, by Stephens, 609
 Colonies (French) India, Senegal, &c., 8
 —— Tocqueville on Emancipation of Slaves, 11
 Colours, Goethe's Theory of, trans. by Eastlake, 941
 Combe on Management of Infancy, 570
 Comic English Grammar, 1025
- CONCERTS:**
 Benedict's Soirée, 139, Concert, 461. Quartett Concerts, 1st, 138, 2nd and 3rd, 219, 4th, 269, 5th, 333, 6th, 492. Sacred Harmonic Society—Antenn Concert, 174; St. Paul, 539. Philharmonic Society, 1st, 219, 2nd, 259, 3rd, 300, 4th, 355, 5th, 403, 6th, 440, 7th, 482, 8th, 518
 —— Letter from a Correspondent, 539. Société Harmonie, 2nd, 333, 518. Ancient Concerts, H.R.H. Prince Albert's, 355. M. Ole Bull's Concert—Mr. H. Dulcken's Concerts, 335. Liszt, 374, 403; Recitals, 482, 540. Mrs. A. Toulin and Mr. J. Parry's Concert—Lidel's Soirée, 403. Chatterton and Holmes' Concerts, 422. Mr. W. S. Bennett's Concert, 441. Ellison's Concert, 462. Miss Masson and the Misses Bradhurst's Concert, 462. Madame Dulcken's Concert—Hagrove's Concert—Kialmar's Concert, 463. Mr. C. Potter's Concert—Litoff's Concert, 503. Concert for the Society of Female Musicians—For Mrs. Salmon—Neate's Soirées—Döhl's Concert, 518. Mrs. Seguin and Mrs. J. Hullah's Concert, 539. Miss H. Roekel's Concert, 540. Concerts d'Esté, Drury Lane, 578; d'Hiver, 829, 949. The Birmingham Festival, 737. Berlioz's Overture to Les Frances-Juges, 950
 Condemned, Last Days of, by Hugo, trans. by Sir R. H. Fleetwood, 474
 Conspirators, by E. Quillinan, 964
 Cook's Kensington Gardens, 474
 Cooper's Pathfinder, 149
 —— Mercedes of Castile, 1005
- Copyright Question**—Lowndes' Sketch of Law of, 114; Talœur's Speeches in favour of, 114; Theatrical Copyright in Paris, 215, 171; Letter from Mr. Cavell, 219; Booksellers of France, 300, 622, 702; Convention of the Dukes of Lucca and Modena—Trial of M. Cueland & Co., 990
 Corby's Juvenile Historical Library, 771
 Corney on New General Biographical Dictionary, 470
 Cortes, Act: Edict, 863
 Costume, British, L. & C. Martin's Illustrations of, 497
 Costello's on the Bogages and Vines, 603, 623, 640
 Cotton Manufactures, by Montgomery, 924
 Countess, the, by Fay, 274
 Countess of Salisbury and Maid of Corinth, 474
 Court of England, under the Stuarts, by Jesse, 622
 Cromwell's Address to Baronets' Committee, 387, 432
 Cromwell, Oliver, 699
 Cuba, Travels in, by Turnbull, 227
 Cubes, &c., Booth's Analytic Method, 660
 Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, 699
 Cyclopædia of Practical Husbandry, by Martin Doyle, 291
 Csar, the, 187

- Daguerreotype**—Petitpierre's Experiments at Berlin, 140; Claude and Houghton, 294; Dr. Berres' Method of Permanently Fixing Engraving and Printing from Daguerreotype Pictures, 418, 436; Letter, Further Discoveries, 518; New Specimens, 611, 629, 663; Raife's Silvered Paper, 703

Dangerous Classes, by Frézier, 267, 288

Darley's Thomas à Becket, 204

— Beaumont and Fletcher, 984

Daschakaw (Princess), Memoirs of, 270, 309

Daubeny's Supplement to Atomic Theory, 247

— Remarks on Academical Education, 247

Davis on the Chinese, 921

Decameron of the West, 76

Delafosse's Antiquities of America, 67

Delicia Literariae, 233

Demosthenes, trans. by Lord Brougham, 283

Devon, South, Bellamy's Natural History of, 729

Dillon's Winter in Iceland and Lapland, 96, 127

Dodd's Church History of England, by Tierney, 230

Döllinger's History of the Church, trans. by Cox, 181

Dowager, the, by Mrs. Gore, 899

Dowling on the Moral Effects of Literature, 103

Doyle's (M.) Cyclopaedia of Practical Husbandry, 291

Doyle's (Sir F. H.) Miscellaneous Verses, 890

Drawing, Howard on Science of, 454

Dream, the, by Mrs. Norton, 510

Dresses and Decorations of Middle Ages, by Shaw, 497

Dudley (Lord), Letters to Bishop of Llandaff, 179

Duke Maximilian in Bavaria, Wanderings in the East, 273

Duncan's Religious Wars of France, 313

Dunlop on Universal Tendency to Association, 587

Durfee's "What Cheer?" 415

East, British Empire in, by Count Bjornstjerne, 924

— Travels in, by Dr. Schubert, 43

— Wanderings in, by Duke Maximilian, 273

Education : Essay on Elevating the Profession of the Educator, 151; Daubeny's Remarks on Academical Education—Barren's Notes on Public Schools in Holland and Germany—O'Valley's State of Popular Education in Holland, &c., 247; Emulation, Essay on—Martin's Educator, 313; State Education, by the Rev. B. Powell—National Education, by Fox—On the Improvement of the Working Classes, by Rosser—Mission of the Educator, 491; System of Education for the Young, by Wilderspin, 571; On National Instruction, by Gunn, 700; Tuckfield's Letters to a Clergyman, 841

Edinburgh Academic Annual, 212

Edmonstone's Christian Gentleman's Daily Walk, 571

Edrisi, Geography of, by Jaubert, 811

Edwards's Letter to Sir M. A. Shee, 95

Egerton Papers, the, 676

Egypt, a General View of, by Clot-Bey, 763

Egypt, Syria, and Western Africa, by Macbrair, 151

Egypt under Mohammed Ali, by Mengin, 363

Election, the, 642

Electrotype, Spencer on, 294, 314, 533, 557, 1014

Ellis's Sons of the Soil, 170

Ellison's Madmoments, 48

— Touches on the Harp of Nature, 367

Elphinstone, 964

Emily, by Mrs. Maberly, 434

English Citizen, by Gresley, 154

England's Gattton Village School, 275

Eropothœus, 458

Europe during the Consulate, by Capefigue, 369

EXHIBITIONS :

Gyntax Exhibition, 77; Catlin's Indian Gallery, 99; Painter's Portrait of Prince Albert, 100; British Institution, 117—*(Ancient Masters)*, 490; St. James's Gallery, 155; Portrait and Bust of Milton, 213; Ancient Pictures, 214; Society of British Artists, 236; Lucas's Portrait of the Duke of Wellington, 253; Designs for Gardens of Botanical Society, 293—Duncan's Prince Charles Edward, 293; New Society of Painters in Water Colours, 317; Comyns, 332; Panama—Borneo, 332—Macro, 476; Society of Painters in Water Colours, 354; Royal Academy, 352, 490; Mr. Guizot's Speech, 373, 400; Sculptures, 402, 439, 445; *Drawings and Miniatures—Architectural Drawings*, 436; Royal Velvet Aubusson Tapestry Carpets, 397; Polytechnic Institution, 420, [1900]; Horticultural Society, 391; Davy's Deluge—Roberts's Drawings, 476; Duke of Lancast's Pictures, 595; Diorama—*Shephe of the Native*, 716; Alchæde Gallery, 990

Faber's Cherwell Water-Lily, 955

Falkland Islands, by Mackinnon, 367

Fay's Countess, 274

Felton's Commercial Calculations, 52

Fennell's Child's Book of Zoology, 609

FINE ARTS—New publications :

Annuals, Illustrations to—Legends of Venice, by Herbert; Picturesque Annual, Belgium, by Allom; Keepsake; Book of Beauty; Children of the Nobility, 930; Finden's Tableaux, 948

Battle Abbey, two views, 1029; Beauclerc's Military Operations in Canada, 669; Bielefeld of Papier Mâché, 219; Brierly's Yacht Dolphin, 316; Browne's York Cathedral, 57, 589; Bureau's Lord Nelson, after Horner, 219;

FINE ARTS—continued.

Bunting's Dr. Birkbeck, 930; Burnet's Cartoons, the Beauvais Gate, 517

Canadian Society, 1029; Carlos' Childhood's Prayer, after Broomey, 518; Cousin's Bishop of Chester, after Carpenter, 601; Clark's Mr. Secretary Drummond, 518; Coombe's Mahomed Shah, after Twiss, 518; Cook's Sir J. Ross, after Wildman, 333; Cooke's Views in Rome, 669; Corbould's Tournament at Eglinton Castle, 218; Cousins' Pots, after E. Landseer, 930; Crossy's Stone Church, 1029

Egan's Scrub, after Hunt, 219; Engravings from Pictures in National Gallery, 577; Evening Sketches, 669

Fiddie, Faddle Fashion Book, 1029; Fore's Coronation Procession, 339

Giller's Robert Burns, after Hancock, 517; Grandville's Fables—Gulliver—Robinson Crusoe, 815

Hague's Sketches in Belgium, &c., 538; Hair's Coal Mines, 1028; Harvey's Arabian Nights, 815; Hay's Views of Cairo, 1028; Heath's Waverley Gallery, I to IX—H.M. Brig Persian, 1029; Hollis' Monumental Effigies, 669, 1029

Illustrations of Works of Mercy, 219

Jacques' Sentimental Journey—Johannott's Devil on Two Sticks, 815; Jones and Hawkins's Monument to Chatterton, 219; Jones's Alhambra, 218

Land of Burns, The, 538; Landsber's (T.) Original Studies of Animals, 669; Lane's Prince Albert, after Ross, 100; Le Keux's Illustrations of Cambridge, 1029; Lherbois's Excursions Daguerriennes, 1029; Lewis's Duke of Wellington, after Lawrence, 930; Lewis's Lightsome Household, after Parker, 333; Lupton's Banditti, after Cartmole, 517

Madeley's Cook's Tablet, 57; Martin's (L. and C.) British Costume, 219, 497; Meadows' Shakspeare, 815; Monson's (Lord) Views in the Isere, 333

Netherliff's Letters of Illustrious Personages 219; Nichol's Ornamental Designs of Watteau, 57, 216, 539, 1029; Nichol's City of Aberdeen, 1029

Oriental Portfolio, 669; Count d'Orsay's Portraits, 57

Page's Guide to Ornamental Drawing and Design, 219; Pictorial History of England, 815; Pictorial History of Palestine, 815; Pictorial Shakspeare, 815; Port Nicholson, New Zealand, 1029; Prout's Elementary Drawing-Book, 57

Read's Views of the Northern Lakes, 517; Reynolds's Parker's Centenary Picture, 930; Reynolds's Young Chief's First Ride, after Taylor, 517; Ricaut's Rustic Architecture, 339; Rolls' Blue-Stocking, after Buss, 930; Ryall's Panie-Struck, after Hunt, 333

Saunders' Earl of Stratford, after Delaroche, 930; Scott's Prodigal Son, after Prentiss, 333; Scott's Prince Albert, after Meyern Hohenberg, 219; Scriven's Her Majesty, after Lane, 219; Sevier's Pilgrim's Progress, 339; Seven Ages of Shakespeare Illustrated, 645; Shaw's Dresses and Decorations of the Middle Ages, 497, 1029; Shaw's Encyclopedia of Ornament, 57; Shaws's Illustrations to Master Humphrey's Clock—Sincipio and Macao, six views, 1029; Spreat's Churches of Devonshire, 219

Thomson's Her Majesty, after Wivell, 518; Treacher's Hounds Hard Pressed, after Turner, 67; Tudor Library, Part I., Specimens of Acrostics, 669

Vernet's Illustrations to History of Napoleon—Vernet and Raffet's ditto, 815

Wagstaff's Bishop White, after Inman, 330; Walton's New Landscape Drawing-Book, 219; Waller's Monumental Brasses, 1029; Taylor's Sheriff Evans, after Graf, 333; Wild's Coates Church, Whittlesey—New Church, Streatham, 539; Woolnoth's Flowers of Inglaterra, 57; Wordsworth's Greece, 815

Ziegler's Lodges at Windsor, 219

Fitzwiggins, 131

Fletcher's Report on Midland Districts of England, 427

Flirt, History of a, 817

Flowers and their Associations, by Anne Pratt, 700

Forbes's Eleven Years in Ceylon, 245

— Interpretation of Old Testament, 571

FORGEY CORRESPONDENCE :—Paris, 14, 234, 476, 490, 555; Paris (from H.F.C.), 52, 77, 98, 138; Boston, 15, 555; Cairo, &c., (from Mr. D'Abbadie), 53, [see p. 55.]; Madrid, 77, 188, 314, 573, 989; German University, 135, 212, 258; Leipzig, 313, Berlin, 349, Germany, 475; Musavara (from Mr. D'Abbadie), 532; Syria, Asia Minor, (from Mr. C. Fellowes), 573; Schwerin, 611; Adrea (from Mr. D'Abbadie), 643; A'den (from Mr. D'Abbadie), 817; Leipzig (the "Huldigung" at Berlin), from H.F.C., 867; Nuremberg (from H.F.C.), 906, 925; Cairo (from Mr. D'Abbadie), 924; Paris (H.F.C.), 947

Forest Planter, by Main, 330

Fortress, the, 1010

Fox on National Education, 491

France, History of, by Michelet, 833

Franz (Dr.) on the Eye, 185

Fraser's Travels in Koordistan, 182, 210

Frézier on Dangerous Classes in large Towns, 267, 288

French Aristocracy, by Comte de Vieil-Castel, 680

French School Book: Petit Dictionnaire, 627

Friends, Society of, Kelty's Early Days, 497

Friihof's Saga, translated by G. S., 33

Gaberlunzie, the, 170

Gardening : Insects Injurious to Gardeners, Kollar on, 182; Practical Gardener, by M'Intosh—The Bouquet, 212; Horticulture, Lindley's Theory of, 229—Every Lady her own Flower Gardener, by Johnson—Hand-book of Fruit Trees, 330; The Carnation, &c., by Pigott—The Vegetable Cultivator, by Rogers, 372; New and Improved Practical Gardener, by M'Intosh, 330; Mrs. Loudon's Gardening for Ladies, 609

Geographical Works : Geography, Malte Brun and Brad's Systems of, 51; Black's British Atlas, by Sidney Hall, 76; Letter from Mr. Black, 139; Knight's Patent Illuminated Maps—Bradford's Illustrated Atlas of United States—Gibert's Modern Atlas of the Earth—The World Stereographically projected, by Hughes, 76

Geramb's Pilgrimage to Palestine, 112

— Journey from La Trappe to Rome, 1025

Germany and Russia, by Slade, 529

German School Book: Peithman's Grammar, 275

Gibert's Modern Atlas of the Earth, 76

Glimpses of the Old World, by the Rev. J. Clark, 211

Goethe's Theory of Colours, trans. by Eastlake, 941

Gore's Dowager, 899

GOSSIP : [the more important paragraphs only are here specified].

English—16, (Prince Albert) 37, (Post Office Regulations) 54, [119, 270], Mr. Buckingham in America 78, (Letters from Mr. Gould) 100, [575], (Mr. Guizot) 113, [233, 373], (Horticultural Exhibitions—Vacancies in Royal Academy) 133, (Expedition to the Niger) 155, [574], (Newton's Coronation Picture) 155, 171, (Ancient Furniture—Royal Portraits—National Gallery) 172, (Royal Academy Appointments) 189, (Liverpool) 190, (Engravings after Joy and Cattermole)—The Duke of Wellington—Prince Albert—Electrotype Seal, 294, (Pension to Widow of John Lander) 295, (News of the Expedition under Capt. J. Ross) 315, [516], (Mr. Gray's Appointment) 315, (Travellers) 332, [517], (Public-Sights—Literary Fund) 347, [397], (Household's State of Religion) 315, (Cabinet Pictures—Woolfenden Memorial) 341, [459, 907], (Lieut. Wood—Answer to Sir J. Alexander) 437, 459, 460, (Mr. Carmichael's Donation to Medical Association) 499, (Schomburg's Collection) 516, [908], (The Post John Clare—National Gallery) 516, [516], (Sale at Stannage Park—Mr. Hunt's Motion) 535, (Royal Academy Exhibition) 536, (Earl of Munster's Military History of the Mohammedan Nations) 556, (Wolfsberger's Drawings—Presentation to Dr. Browne) 557, (Sunday Exhibitions—Nelson Column—Malcolm's Statue—Scott's Memorial) 574, (Art Union Prizes—Restorations of Temple Church and York Minster) 577, (Percy Society) 593, (Shakespeare Society) 598, [852], New Publishing Society) 611, (Oriental Literature) 629, (Temple Church—Glasgow Wellington Memorial) 634, (Dugdale Society—Scott Monument, Edinburgh) 663, (Nelson Monument, original letter) 684, (The Queen Dowager at Rydal Mount) 701, (Discovery of Sir T. Browne's Remains) 717, (Sir C. Lenon's Mining School—Mr. Kenney's Sicilian Vespers) 733, [782], (Arboretum at Derby) 726, (Eastern Zoological Gallery—British Museum) 804, (Lucia Pictures) 892, (Royal Academy) 893, (New Lithographic Discovery—Window in St. George's 908, (Letter from Mr. Willshire—Window in Westminster Abbey—Wordsworth's Accident—Dublin Zoological Society) 926, (Brewer's Catalogue—Niger Expedition—Statues—Telford Premiums) 966, (Graphic Society) 990, (Oriental Translation Committee) 1011—*Musical and Theatrical*—(Cheap Concerts) 17, 155, (German Opera) 172, (Drury Lane) 189, (Singing Schools) 190, (Report of Sacred Harmonic Society) 214, 233, 233, (Louis Vining) 276, (German Opera) 294, 316, (Music among the People) 332, (Birmingham Festival and Drury Lane Cheap Concerts) 397, 420, 536, 557, 643—4, (Theatre in Oxford Street) 663, 701—2, 733, (Dr. Mendelssohn's Organ Playing) 781, 828, (Singing Associations) 848, (Philharmonic Society) 967, (Musical Antiquarian Society) 969

Foreign—(Russia—Excavations at Credni, Malta) 17, (Mehemet Ali—M. Gudin at Constantinople) Italy—Tagliani—Musical and Theatrical, Germany) 37, (German Publications—Excavations at Rome—Lizst at Petersburg—Theatricals in Hungary) 79, (Letters from M. Texier, in Persia) 100—1, (from Rome—New Comet at Berlin—Antiquarian Society at Stuttgart—Guizot's Appointment) 115, (Letter from Baden-Baden—Method of hardening Stones in Russia) 116, (New Publications in Germany—Excavations at Cervetri, Rome) 133, [189], Music in Hungary) 133, (Music in Copenhagen) 156, (Prince Albert's Diploma) 172, (Gossip from Vienna and Munich—Music at Alexandria) 199, (Fire in the Roman College, Rome—Statue of Bavaria—Appeal of the Jews) 214, [see also 318], (Strange Trial at Athens) 214, (Schlump Collection) 235, [781], (Michael Beer's Bequest—Gossip from Naples and Berlin) 235, (Music in Egypt—New Works at Venice) 254, (Festival at Spires) 276, (American Survey) 332, (Berlin Library—Foreign Theatricals—Miscellaneous) 351, (Mrs. A. Shaw at Venice—Foreign Theatricals) 374, (Isthmus of Panama—Child with one Sense—French Steamers to America—Astrolabe and Zetel) 437, [634], (Meeting of the savans of Italy—Russian Science—Music, &c. in Germany) 460, (Gutenberg Festivals, at Strasburg) 499, Leipzig 598, (Germany) 500, (From the United States) 517, (Meeting of Scandinavian and German Naturalists) 557, (Liepmann's Discovery—Denisoff's Bequest) 574, (Captain Wilkes's Discoveries in the South Antarctic Ocean) 575, (Antiquities in Wallachia) 598, (Treatises of Aquinas—Tomb of Virgil—Antiquities in Malta—Letter from M. Pavle, India—Press Restrictions in Denmark) 611, (Dr. Arnott's Lectures—Vienna Institute) 629, (Portrait of Dante) 644, (New Grotto at Padstow) 664, (Canal to join the Danube and the Maine) 644, (Translation of Dante, by Prince Max, Joseph of Bavaria—From Berlin) 683, (Music at Antwerp Festival—Pension to Tieck—Copyright Treaty) 702, (Public Libraries at Athens) 717, (Musical and Theatrical, German Gossip) 732, (Portrait School Collections) 733, Herr Heideck's Pictures—New Assent of Molucca) 734, (Convulsion on Mount Ararat—Frederick the Great's Opiate) 781, (New Printing Establishment at Tubingen) 863, (Dr. Albrecht's Professorship) 908, (New Connet) 946, (Baron Gaerster at Athens—Oratoria) 966, (Baron Zepp) 990

INDEX OF CONTENTS.

Gossip—continued.

Parisian—(M. Lacroix's Library—Academy of Inscriptions et Belles Lettres—M. Didron at Constantinople) 54, 55; (MM. Didron and Durand at Mount Athos—Antiquities at the Marché de la Santé) 78; (Franceschi's Sculpture) 100; (*French Academy vacancies*, 115; Committee, 214, 315, 460; M. Dufrenoy's Election, &c.) 717; (M. Dupin's Eloge on the Due de Nivernois) 116; (New Works—M. Didron's return to Paris—Academy of Inscriptions, &c.) 133, 253; (Molière's House—Gossip about Art) 276; (Travellers—New Books) 332; (New Publications) 351, 374; (M. Bouchen on the Preservation of Timber) 397; (French Scientific Congress) 499; (Lost Manuscripts of M. Champollion) 476, [499]; (New Publications) 499; Academy of Moral and Political Sciences) 500; (Arrival of M. Gaimard in Paris) 557; (M. E. Freuse's *Motet Automorphe*) 574; [see also p. 613]; (Count de Gasparin's Election) 575; (*New Publications*) 598; (M. Magnin's Election) 629; (Pedestal to Luxor Obelisk) 644; (Statue to Parc—Marchetti's Monument to Napoleon—Dumont d'Urville, 664; Return, 926); (Latin Inscriptions from Algiers) 684; (*Jourdain at Tunis*) 717; (Academy of Inscriptions, &c.) 733; (Academy of Fine Arts—Four Laptops in Brest) 781; (Embellishments of Chamber of Peers—Roman and African Antiquities) 805; (Art Gossip in Paris) 822; (M. Klugmann's Amphora) 823; (M. Coombes) 868; (M. Leclerc's Report to the Minister of Public Instruction—M. Mickiewicz's Professorship) 869; (Crémieux de Damascus—Art Gossip) 926; (Inundations of the Rhone) 948; Academy of Inscriptions—Elections) 966; (MM. Ingres and Schne) 990.—*Musical and Theatrical*—[See pp. 52, 77, 98, 132], 79, 100; (M. de Musset's Trial) 115, 136; (M. Beranger's Letter) 172, 190, 214, 234—5, 276, 294; (Les Martyrs) 315, 316, 351; (George Sand's "Cosima") 397, 437; (Spontini's Trial) 517, 555, 536, 611, 684, 701—2, 733, 781, 828, 869; (The Claqueurs) 893; (Popular Singing Schools, &c.) 908; (Napoleon's Funeral—Organs and Church Music) 966, 990.

Graham's Elements of Chemistry, 637

Greek School-Books : *Initia Homericæ*, 293; *Moody's* *Eton Greek Grammar*, 313

Gregory VII., by Horne, 699

Grey's English Citizen, 154

Grey's Young Prima Donna, 626

Greyslaer, by Hoffman, 570

Guiana; British, Schomburgk's Description of, 394

Guide Books : Nicholson's Cambrian Guide—Ford's Lake District—Black's Tourist, Scotland—Onwlyn's Welsh Tourist, 231; Hand-book on the Rhine—Hand-book for Ionian Islands, 709; Journey Book of England, Berkshire, 715; Greenwich, Shoberl's Guide to, 841; Guide to the Levant, by Osborne, 866; Isle of Wight and Channel Islands, by Mudie—Island of Jersey—Cooper's Guide to Madeira, 964

Guide to Trades and Service—The Dress-maker, &c., 329—The Groom, 396

Gizot on Washington, translated by Reeve, 726

Gunn on National Instruction, 700

Gurney's Winter in the West Indies, 1021

Hack's Grecian Stories, 154

Hajji Khalifa's Bibliographic Lexicon, 148

Hakon Jarl, translated from Oehlenschläger, 411

Hall's (Mrs. S. C.) Marian, 171

Hand-book of Swindling, 74

Hand-loom Weavers—Fletcher's Report on, 427

Hammer's (Sir J.) Sonnets, 1097

Hansard's Book of Archery, 347

Harford's Life of Burgess, 507

Hartley's Indian Life, 313

Havelock's Narrative of the War in Afghanistan, 679

Havilland's History of Rome, 627

Hawker's Welcome to Prince Albert, 659

Hawkwood, 396

Hayward's (Sir J.) Annals of Reign of Elizabeth, 291

Head's Sermons, 554

Heat and Electricity, by Dr. Thomson, 637

Thomson's Outline of, 52

Heber, by Ragg, 890

Hennan's (Mrs.) Works of, with Memoir, 343

Henry the Fourth of France, Correspondence by Rommel, 764

Henry (King) the Third, 659

Henry the Eighth, Letters in reign of, 572, 627, 661, 715, 730

Highlands, Sir T. D. Lauder's Legendary Tales of, 964

Himalaya Mountains, by Lloyd and Gerard, 163

Hoare's Solitary Moments, 530

Hoffman's Greyslaer, 570

Holding's Domestic Addresses, 310

Holmes's Poems, 171

Hooley's Poems, Tales, and Essays, 458

Hope's Chemist's Practical Pocket Guide, 76

Hope of the World, by Mackay, 728

Horne's Gregory the Seventh, 699

Hour (the) and the Man, by Miss Martineau, 958

House of Commons, Cavendish's Debates of, 458

Howard on Science of Drawing, 454

Howitt's Visits to Remarkable Places, 34

Human Race, Letter to, 571

Hume, (Mr.) Letter to, by Sir M. A. Shee, 95

Hungary and Transylvania, by Paquet, 29, 50

- Hunt's Legend of Florence, 138
- Hunter's Disquisition on Shakspeare's 'Tempest,' 3
- Huttmann's Chess Problems and Games, 571
- Iceland and Lapland, Dillon's Winter in, 96, 127
- Iceland and Greenland, a Historical Account of, 900
- Imagination, Essay on*, 76
- Idler in Italy, by Lady Blessington, Vol. III., 1021
- India, British, Modern History of, by Thornton, 94
- Mill's, with Notes by Wilson, 272
- Continental, by Massie, 130
- French Establishments in—Statistical Notices of French Colonies, 8
- Inductive Sciences, Philosophy of, by Whewell, 707
- Inglaston, by Grace Webster, 418
- Ingoldsby Legends, 154
- Ingsföyle Abbey, 154
- Insects, Introduction to Modern Classification of, by Westwood, 639
- Ireland, the Ancient Music of, collected by Bunting, 635, 658
- Irish Life, 1023
- Israelitish Origin of the Modern Nations of Europe, by Wilson, 841
- Italy in 1839, by Von Raumer, 593, 608
- Taylor's Letters to a younger Sister, 657
- Jack Ashore, 313
- James's (G. P. R.) King's Highway, 251
- The Man-at-Arms, 682
- Jameson's (Mrs.) Translation of the Princess Amelia of Saxony's Dramas, 125
- Jameson's Appeal against the Niger Expedition, 725
- Manners and Trials of Primitive Christians, 76
- Japan and Malaysia, Claims of, on Christendom, 183
- Jaubert's Geography of Edrisi, 811
- Jebb's Divine Economy of the Church, 1025
- Jephtha's Vow, a Dissertation on, by Keddell, 965
- Jervis's Gleamings, 498
- Jesse's Memoirs of the Court of England in the Days of the Stuarts, 622
- Jest and Earnest, 1010
- Jewish History, the Misses Moss's Romance of, 1024
- Jews at Damascus, Salomon's Account of Persecution, 660
- History of, from taking of Jerusalem by Titus, 891
- Jim Crow, by Briggs, 94
- Joan of Arc, by Mrs. Sargent, 474
- Jones's Animal Kingdom, 699
- Jones on Medical Education, 13
- John of Procida, 757
- Johnson's Every Lady her own Flower Gardener, 329
- Jones's General Outline of Animal Kingdom, 1025
- Joseph, by Sir J. D. Paul, 1007
- Keaou Lwan Wang, the lasting Resentment of, trans. by Thom, 607
- Keddell on Jephtha's Vow, 965
- Kelty's Early Days of the Society of Friends, 497
- Kemp's Nine Daics Wonder, 291
- Kennedy's Narrative of Campaign of the Indus in Sind and Kaubool, 654
- Voice of Conscience, 626
- Kensington Gardens, by Cook, 474
- Kerns' Arcana of Nature revealed, 531
- Kew and its Gardens, by Scheer, 458
- Khiva, War with Russia, Zimmermann's Geographical Analysis of the Site, 566
- King's Highway, by G. P. R. James, 251
- Kinnear's Cairo, Petra, and Damascus, 885
- Kirghiz-Kazaks, Description of, by A. de Levchine, 495
- Kollar on Insects injurious to Gardeners, 182
- Koordistan, Fraser's Travels in, 182, 210
- Kordofan, Letter from Ignaz Palme, 292
- Krasinski on Reformation in Poland, 230
- Lady Jane Grey, by Miller, 154
- Lakes, Recollections of, 1007
- Landscape Gardening, Repton's, edited by Loudon, 114
- Lardner, Dr., on the Steam-Engine, 962
- Latham's Norway and the Norwegians, 69
- Latin Language, the Mysteries unveiled, 660
- Lauder's (Sir T. D.) Legendary Tales of the Highlands, 964
- Law and Lawyers, 233
- Reddie on the Science of, 691
- Leathem's Poems, 715
- Legend of Cloth Fair, and other Tales, 152
- of Florence, by L. Hunt, 138
- Leighton's Flora of Shropshire, 372
- Levchine's Description of the Kirghiz-Kazaks, 495
- Letter-bag of the Great Western, 31
- Liebig's Introduction to Chemistry, *Traité de Chimie Organique, &c.*, 637
- Lights and Shades of Military Life, 312
- Lindley's Theory of Horticulture, 229
- Lisco on the Parables, 1025
- Literature, Dowling on, 108
- Llewelyn, 659
- Lloyd and Gerard's Journeys among the Himalaya Mountains, 163
- Locke, Lectures on, 619
- Logarithms to Four Places, 609
- Loiterings of Travel, by Willis, 153
- Longfellow's Voices of the Night, 472
- Longworth's Year among the Circassians, 787, 812
- Loudon's Repton's Landscape Gardening, 114
- (Mrs.) Gardening for Ladies, 609
- Love Gift for 1841, 1010
- Lowe's Poems, chiefly Dramatic, 368
- Lowe's Illustrations of Breeds of Domestic Animals, 711, 1010
- Lowndes's Historical Sketch of Law of Copyright, 114
- Lyceum, Report of the Manchester—of the Salford, 203
- Lyceums, the, 203
- Lynn Urbanica, by Capt. Morris, 249
- Maberly's Emily, 434
- Macbrair's Travels in Egypt, Syria, and Western Africa, 151
- MCarthy's Siege of Florence, 944
- McAul's Plain Sermons, 571
- MCrie (Dr.), Life of, by his Son, 507
- MDougal on the Prophetic Numbers of the Bible, 866
- McEwan's Principles of Scientific Physiognomy, 431
- McGregor's Memoirs of M'Gregor, 715
- McIntosh's Practical Gardener, 212, 530
- Mackay's Hope of the World, 728
- Thames and its Tributaries, 697, 714
- Mackinnon's Account of Falkland Islands, 367
- Maclean's History of Celtic Language, 699
- McQueen's Geographical Survey of Africa, 859
- Madeira, Cooper's Guide to, 964
- Madeira, Teneriffe, Wilde's Voyage to, 328
- Madmoments, by Ellison, 48
- Magyar, City of the, by Miss Pardoe, 939, 959
- Maiden Monarch, the, 71
- Main's Forest-Planter, 330
- Maistre's (De) Journey round my Room, 841
- Makkari's (Al) Mohammedan Dynasties in Spain, trans. by De Gayangos, 1003
- Malibran's Memoirs, by Countess de Merlin, 209
- Malte Brun and Balbi's Systems of Geography, 51
- Mameluke Sultans, by Makrizi, 148
- Man-at-Arms, by G. P. R. James, 682
- Manchester, Juvenile Delinquency in, by Neale, 605
- Marian, by Mrs. Hall, 171
- Marmont's Present State of Turkish Empire, 52
- Marryat's Diary in America, 9
- Martineau's The Hour and the Man, 958
- Martin's Natural History of Quadrupeds, 729, 1024
- Masse's Continental India, 130
- Master Humphrey's Clock, by 'Boz,' 887
- Mathematical Books: New Introduction to Mathematics, 202; Cooley's Geometrical Propositions Demonstrated, 531; Mathematical Essays, by Spence, 767
- Maurice's Political and Anecdotal History of Prisons of the Seine, 789
- Maxima of Kit Largesse, 1010
- Mechanic's Institute, Salford, Catalogue of the Exhibition of Works of Art, 203
- Mechanical Books: Observations on Medical Education, by Jones, 13; The Eye, by Dr. Franz, 185; Medical Etiquette by Banks, 330; On Blue Pill, by Dr. Sigmond, 372; Advice to Mothers, by Chavasse, 474; Distortions of Spine, by Ward; Anatomical Plates, by Quain, 496; Physiological and Moral Management of Infancy, by Combe, 579; on Cold Water, 414; Black's Manual of Bowels, 610
- Menagerie, Vol. III., 609
- Mengin's Egypt under Mahomed Ali, 363
- Meredes of Castile, by J. F. Cooper, 1005
- Merlin's Memoirs of Malibran, 209
- Meteorological Journal for Dec. 1839, 14; Jan. 1840, 115; Feb. 187; March, 275; April, 349; May, 475; June, 531; July, 610; August, 700; Sept. 867; Oct. 922; Nov. 965
- Meteorological Observations made for 25 successive hours, by Mr. J. D. Robertson, beginning 6 A.M., March 21st, 251, June 22nd, 514, Sept. 21st, 792
- Michelet's History of France, 835
- Middle Ages, Political Economy of, by the Cavaliere Cibrario, 207
- Mill's British India (new edit.), 272
- Miller's Lady Jane Grey, 154
- Milman's History of Christianity, 181
- Milman, Poetical Works of, 211
- Milnes's Poetry for the People, 550
- Milner's Biographies, 200

MISCELLANEA: [Such paragraphs only as have a permanent interest are referred to.]

Restoration of Sight—Landslip near Lyons, 19. Removal of a Bog, 20. Ancient Bas-reliefs—Multiparous Births—Electricity, 38. L. E. L. grave—Slave-holding and Trading—Mortality of the Metropolis, 58. Pissi, 150. Turkish Hospitals, 118. A Buried Village—Novel Illumination, 140. Liszt and Beethoven—Landscape, 150. Isaak Walton's portrait—Bridge Building, 151. Severe Frost in South of France, 219. Literary Association—Human Architecture—Unknown Animal, 220. French Colony in Senegal—Battle with Wild Elephants, 238. Assam Tree—Herschel (Sir J.) on Improvement of Argand Burner, 260. Billing Mine at Commeny, 276, 294, 334. Literary Associations, 300. Restoration of the Jews—Steam Boilers—Turning Lathes, 310. Smees's Galvanic Batteries, 334. West's Picture of the Annunciation—New Month of the Vistula, 335. Christian and Saracen—Flexible Stone—Randolph's Feather Flowers, 336. Safety Valve to Steam Boilers—Ancient Targets, 379, 518. Ancient Monuments—Destruction of Scheven, 379. New System of Arithmetic—The Chevalier Bayard—Ancient Monuments in France, 380. Gleanings from the Note-Book of a Northern Traveller, 403, 443, 614. Ancient Crosses—The Pulse—Thames Water, 404. The Artist's Model, 443. York Minster—Numerology, 462. Dr Goodall's Shell—Sepulchral Urns—Fall Monastery, 483. Navigation of Red Sea—Dry Fountain, 484. Kalsomino—Letter from Miss F. Corbige, 502, 518. Ancient Medals, 502. Improvement in manufacture of Sugar—Literary Piracy—Effects of Black Paint, 540. Gilding by Electrochemical Action—Earthquakes in China—Songs from Faust, 550. Gas from Animal Matter—from Bituminous Shells—Ancient Tomb—Annual Fall of Meteors, 578. Aerial Wheel—Letter from Mr. Beale, 613, (see also p. 574). Theory of the Ripening of Fruits—Oil from Whisked Potatoes—Composition of Wool, 614. Science of Articulate Sounds—Roman Antiquities—Nests of the Fifteen-spined Stickleback—New Mode of Propelling Steam-boats, 630. Animalculous Constitution of Chalk—Mineral Dysiodine—Polosin—Apollo Belvedere, 640. New Process for making Sulphuric Acid—Oxalic Ether with Chlorine, 669. Gamma's Process for Embalming—Artificial Preparation of Sugar, 670. Falling Stars—Diamonds found in Algiers, 686. Chemical Errors—Letter from G. O. Rees, 703. American Geological Society—The Northern in America—The Harlequin Zee—Dye from the Resin of Aloes, 718. Burn's New Plastarium—Petroleum Oil Well—Mount Ararat, 734. Literature of Water—Volcano—Electricity—Chaperon—Princely Theatricals, 893. Scientific Congress at Turin—Wig and Targe—Earthquake at Corinto, 910. Meteors, 930. Sulphur of London—American Magnetic Observations, 939. The Astrolabie, 970. Irish Antiquities—Effects of Wind upon the Atmosphere—Overflowing of the Rhone, 994. Artificial Staining of Marbles—Jeanie Deans—Falling Stars, 1013. Earthquake at Zante—Staining Wood—Mathematical Power Loom, 1014. Currents of the Mediterranean—Mode of Increasing Potato Crops—Bones of Elephants in France—Magnetic Declination at Brussels, 1029. Magnetic Equator—Atomic weight of Carbon—Acid of Milk—Adventures of a Chronometer, 1030.

Miss Aylmer, 371

Money, by Sir E. L. Bulwer, 993

Monk and the Married Man, by Miss Waddington, 187

Montgomery on Cotton Manufactures, 924

Montrose, the Life and Times of, by Napier, 1022

Moore's Nautical Sketches, 626

—Poetical Works, edited by himself, 864

Morgan's Religion and Crime, 571

(Lady) Woman and Her Master, 307, 327

Morris's Lyra Urbana, 249

Moss's Romance of Jewish History, 1024

Mowes's (Rev. H.) Memoir of, by the Rev. J. Davies, 458

Muckleston's Walks at Templecombe, 498

Mudie's China and its Resources, 348

—Isle of Wight, Channel Islands, 964

MUSIC—New publications: [only the principal works are referred to.]

Auber's "Fairy Lake," arrangements, and Mr. A. Lee's interpolations; Musical Bijou for 1840; Harmonion; Thomson's Songs; Lodge Ellerton's Duets; Hullah's Duets; Troubadour du Jour; Masini's "Il faut être deux"; Lord Burghersh's "E pur fra le tempeste"; Ricci's "Le Rendezvous du Salon"; Mœves's tract on Works of Donizetti and Bellini; Glover's "La Gitana"; Herz's "Cracovienne"; Brahms's Exercises for Flute; Romberg's "Nocturnes"; Schindlöcher's Siediana, &c.; Werner's Serenades; Rosenblum's Andante, 19. Salaman's Six Canzonets; Gardiner's Universal Prayer; Lincoln's Kalliwoda's Grand Symphony in F; Macfarren's Overture to "Romeo and Juliet"; Catrufa's New Method of Singing; Holmes, Merritt, and Czerny's easy Piano-forte Music; Romer's Songs of the Prophets; Thorold Wood's Songs; Bishop's "His trust is in God"; Loder's "It was a dream of perfect bliss," 379. Hawker's Instructions to Young Performers on the Piano-forte; Berlin's "Etudes Characteristiques"; Herz's Eighteen Characteristic Studies; Herz's Fantaisie on L'Elixir, 702. Herz's Paganini's Last Waltz; Litoff's Reverie à la Vale; Holmes's "Auld Lang Syne"; Bishop's "The Hope that makes the troubled glad"; Loder's "Arie, my fair one"; Jackson's "For joy let cheerful Valleys ring"; Severn's "O never doubt I love thee"; Le Patourel's Terence's Farewell to Kathleen; Parry's "Musical Husband," 203.

Napier's Lights and Shades of Military Life, 312
—(Mark) Life and Times of Montrose, 1022

Naturalist's Library—Bees, 609; Dogs, by Lt.-Col. Smith, 1024

Nautical Sketches, by Moore, 626

Neale's Juvenile Delinquency in Manchester, 605

Needlework, Art of, edited by Lady Wilton, 675

Nelson Monument, Report of Select Committee, in Trafalgar Square, 653—Original Letter, 684

New Excitements, the, 1010

Newman's Emendations of Authorized Version of the Old Testament, 114

New Zealanders, Polack's Manners and Customs of, 287

Niebuhr, Memoirs of Life of, 243

Niger Expedition—Buxton on Slave Trade and its Remedy, 523; Jamieson's Appeal to the Government and People of England—Stephen's Reply to

Jamieson, 725, 966, 990

Nihil on Penitentiary Discipline, 915

Nina Sforza, by Troughton, 204

Norton's (Mrs.) Dream, 511

Norway, Two Summers in, 952, 1005

Norway and the Norwegians, by Latham, 69

Nun of Florence, by Sorelli, 627

OBITUARY: MM. Schunke, Dr. Luzy, Mooser, 15;

William Hilton, R.A., 16; Mr. James Smith, 17, [1836];

Madame D'Arbilly, 37; Prof. Nibbi, M. L. Deslongchamps,

Madame Gau, M. Anglès, 54; Mrs. Bodington, 100;

Prof. Blumenbach, 115, [1827]; Vicomte de Viatore, 115; M.

Richerand, 133; Sir Jeffry Wyatville, 171; Luke Cullen, 188; Mr. Oldham, M. Jules Godet, 189; Nephew of Crabbe, Prof. Ober, 235, [1827]; Dr. Blott, 235; Mr. T. Daniell, 235; M. Vandael, 276; Sir R. Phillips, M. Thiebaut, 295; Mr. T. Drummond, 316; Mr. A. Nasmyth, Mr. W. Pitt, 317; Mr. J. Prinsen, 332, [1827]; Chevalier Gasse, M. Gené, 332; M. Poisson, 351, [1827]; M. Robiquet, Count Guiccioli, 374; M. Desjardins, 397; Countess Dowager of Cork, 460; Paganini, The King of Prussia, M. Nepomuceno Lemercier, 476; Mr. Gerald Griffin, 499; Mr. Egerton Webbe, 540; M. Eugene Roer, M. Jacotot, 529; Mr. Macrur, M. Hugo, 603; Mr. Simpson, Dr. Varcaud, 701; Prof. Muller, 703; Herr Immermann, 717; Mr. Timothy Flint, 736; Marquis de Pastoret, 805; Mr. Aystone, Herr Kielmayer, 817; Herr Hefer, 828; Lord Holland, 868; Mr. Vigore, 892, [1827]; Dr. Cleland, Sir Anthony Carlisle, Rev. J. Thomas, 892; Miss Roberts, Mr. Hazeldine, 903; Mr. Willman, Herr Essler, 967; M. Parisot, 990; Prof. von Lüttron, Dr. Ryan, M. de la Bourdonnais, 1010; Mr. Francis Bauer, 1025; Dr. Samuel Butler, Bishop of Lichfield, 1026

Pontypool, Population of, 554

Popes, Ranke's History of, trans. by Mrs. Austin, 563, 590

Pope's Roman Misquotations, 571

Pope, the, 660

Powell's Nathaniel of Cana, 313

—on State Education, 491

Pratt's Flowers and their Associations, 700

Prelate, the, 554

Prendeville's Paradise Lost, with Notes, 126

Prestcott's Poems written in Newfoundland, 48

Preston House of Correction, Chaplain's Report for 1840, 924

Preston's Three Years' Residence in Canada, 451

Prideaux's Poems of Chivalry, Fancy, and the Olden Time, 368

Prince Albert and the House of Saxony, by Shoberl, 130

Prince Albert, His Country and Kindred, 130

Prince Albert's Ancestry, by Taverschmidt, 171

Printing, Savage's Dictionary of, 435

Prisoner of State, by Andryane, translated by Prandi, 286

Prisons of the Seine, Political and Anecdotal History of, by Maurice, 789

Pronaos to the Temple of Wisdom, Sketch, 1025

Prophet of the Caucasus, by Spencer, 251

Psyche, 343

Quadroone, the, 570

Quadrupeds, Marin's Natural History of, 729, 1024

Quain's Anatomical Plates, 498

Quatremère's Makrizi's Sultans, 148

Queens of England, Lives of, by Miss Agnes Strickland, 123

Quillinan's Conspirators, 964

Radical, Bamford's Passages in the Life of a, 986

Ragg's Heber, 890

Ranke's History of the Popes, trans. by Mrs. Austin, 563, 590

Raphael's Festivals of the Lord, 498

Raumer's (Von) Italy in 1839, 593, 608

Real, the, and the Ideal, 129

Recantation, the, 414

Records of Real Life, by Miss Pigott, 154

Recreation, the, 1010

Reddin on Science of Law, 691

Reid's Chemistry of Art and Science, 570

—Turkey and the Turks, 620

Religion and Crime, by Morgan, 571

Reliquiae Antiquae, 70

Renard the Fox, 275

Reptiles, British, Bell's History of, 766

Return to England, 699

Richardson's Loss of the Tigris, 498

Rivalry, by Henry Milton, 329

Roberts' Yorkshire Tales and Poems, 152

Rocky Mountains, Townsend's Sporting Excursions in, 13

Rogers's Vegetable Cultivator, 372

Roman Misquotations, by Pope, 571

Rome, Haviland's History of, 627

Romilly (Sir S.), Memoirs of the Life of, 323, 340, 369, 393

Rosser on Improvement of Working Classes, 491

Rough Poetical Sketches of some Political Characters, 212

Rowan (A. H.), Autobiography of, 547

Royle's Illustrations of the Botany of Himalaya Mountains, 609

—on the Productive Resources of India, 862, 888

Rubens, by Dr. Waagen, 339

Runjiet Singh's Court and Camp, by Osborne, 107

INDEX OF CONTENTS.

- Rüppell's Travels in Abyssinia, 651
Russia, Music in, by A. Adam, 596
Ryder's Angelicon, 659
- Salmon Fry, Shaw on Growth of, 841
Salomon's Account of Persecution of Jews at Damascus, 660
- Salter's Book of Illustrations, 627
Sandbach's (Mrs. H.) Poems, 368
Sargent's Joan of Arc, 474
Saucy Jack and the Indianaman, 187
Schomburgk's Description of British Guiana, 394
Schubert's (Dr.) Travels in the East, 43
Scoffers Chemistry no Mystery, 76
Scotland and the Scotch; the Western Circuit, by Catherine Sinclair, 325
Scotland, a Descriptive Tour in, by T. H. C., 571
Scotland, Statistical Account of, 554
Scotland, Tytler's History of, 693
Scottish System of Managing the Poor, by Alison, 841, [705, 803]
Scripture, Carmichael on Theology and Metaphysics, 292
Scripture, on some Difficulties in, 36
Scriptures, Hebrew, Carne's New Translation of, 52
Secondary Punishments, on, 915
Seville and its Vicinity, by Standish, 814
Shakspeare, Pictorial, by Knight, 861; *Twelfth Night*, 1004
Shaw on the Growth of Salmon Fry, 778, 841
Shee's (Sir M. A.) Outlines of a Plan for the Encouragement of Historical Painting, 95, 111
 —— Letter to Mr. Hume, 95
 —— Edwards's Letter to, 95
Shetland and Shetlanders; or the Northern Circuit, by Caroline Sinclair, 512, 552
Shield's Home Park, 275
Shoberl's Prince Albert and the House of Saxony, 130
Sicilian Vespers, by Kenney, 782
Siege of Florence, by McCarthy, 944
Sigmund (Dr.) on Blue Pill, 372
Simons's Meddlings with the Muse, 659
Sinclair's Scotland and the Scotch, 325
 —— *Shetland and Shetlanders*, 512, 552
Sind and Kaubool, Kennedy's Narrative of the Campaign of the Indus, 654
Slade's Germany and Russia, 529
Slave Trade, African and its Remedy, by Sir T. F. Buxton, 523
Slaves in French Colonies, Report of the Committee on Emancipation, 11
Slavery, Abolition of, 571
Slavery in India, on, by Adam, 627
Smith (James), Memoirs, Letters, and Select Miscellanies in Prose and Verse, 650
Smith (Sir S.), Memoirs of, by Author of 'Rattlin the Reefer,' 46
Smith (The Rev. Sydney), Works of, 6
Smith's (Lt.-Col.) Natural History of Dogs, 1024
Society, Natural History of, by Dr. Taylor, 883
Social Life in Germany, Princess Amelie of Saxony's Dramas, by Mrs. Jameson, 125, [see also 992]
SOCIETIES: [The more important papers only are referred to.]
- Royal Society*—Lee on Nerves of Gravid Utters, 37; Gassiot on Voltaic Battery, 78; Rende on Single Achromatic Eye-pieces, 79; Gassiot on Nobili's Plate of Colours—Smees on Structure of Normal and Adventitious Bone, 116; Jones on Single Vision with two Eyes—Gulliver on Blood-corpuscles of the genus *Cervus*, 190; Faraday's Electrical Experiments, Sixteenth Series, 191; Howard on Wet Summer of 1839—Herschel on Chemical Action of the Rays of the Spectrum, 254; Baden Powell on Dispersion of Light—Maclear on Fall of Meteorites—Palgrave on Shooting Stars of 1895 and 1843, 255; Howard on certain Variations of mean Height of Barometer—B. Powell on Dark Bands in Solar Spectrum—Sabine's Contributions to Terrestrial Magnetism, 295, [375]; Faraday's Researches in Electricity, Seventeenth Series, 295, 374; Whewell's additional Note to Eleventh Series of Researches on Tides—Bell on Nervous System, 374; Johnston on Constitution of Resins, 375, [823]; Ross's Magnetic Observations, 375; Schein on Odour accompanying Electricity—Howard's Tables of Variation—Hodgkinson's Experimental Researches into Strength of Cast Iron—Thomas's Meteorological Observations at Alton, 477; Daniell's Second Letter to Faraday—Lemprière's Meteorological Register at Port Arthur—Davis on *Ornithorhynchus hydrostyx*—Yorke on Electro-chemical Equivalents—Jeffreys on Solubility of Silica by Steam, 478; Anniversary Meeting, 967, 1026
- Geographical Society*—Brooke's Letter from Sarawak—Letter from D'Abbadie—Stanley and Kuper's Voyage among the Arri and Ki Islands, 55; Stewart's Excursion in Coburg Peninsula—Eyre's Account of South Australia—Gray's Discoveries in Western Australia, 56; Schomburgk's Guyana, 116; Ainsworth's Letter from Aleppo—Brooke's, from Singapore—Rawlinson's Notes on Journey from Tabriz, 191; Löwenstein's Journey across Mexico—Charters' Journey from Zacaicas to Campeche—Gawler on South Coast of America, 250

SOCIETIES—Geograph. continued.

Letter from Mohammed el Kerim—Journal of Eisenberg and Krapf on Eastern Coast of Africa—Schomburgk's Journey from Esmeralda, 256; Topographic Atlas of Bavaria—Letter from Baer—From Rawlinson—From Gawler—From Holmes, 316; From Grant-Charters' Notes on Journey from Saudea, 317; Dease and Simpson's Discoveries, 352, [731]; Robinson's Remarks on Dr. Burton's Journey from the Dead Sea, 352; Baer on Gold in the Russian Expedition—Gawler on Eyre's South Australia—Ainsworth's Journey from Angora, 396; Anniversary Meeting—Presentation of Medals to Messrs. Schomburgk and Rawlinson, 437; Letter from Sir J. Franklin—Wood's Survey of the Indus, 478; Wickham on Rivers in Australia—Viscount Polkinghorne's Notes on Journey from Era-rum to Aleppo—Ainsworth's Notes of Journey from Constantinople to Mokul, 537; Shepherd on Volcano of Kirues, 609; Rawlinson's Letter from Caubul—Ainsworth's Excursion to Kal-al-Shirkat and Al Hadir, 967; Gawler's Letter from Adelaide, 968; Eyre's Letter from Adelaide—Forchhammer on the Plain of Troy, 1011

Statistical Society—Baker's Statistics of Leeds, 17; Capper on Commercial Statistics of Ceylon, 18, [298]; Weight's Statistics of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, 81; Deverell on Pauper Relief in Scotland, 156; Weld on Popular Penny Literature, 157; Hill on New Postage Arrangements, 236; St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster—State of Working Classes, 296; Tullock on Sickness and Mortality in Western Africa, 333; Johns on Vital Statistics of Manchester, 438; Sykes on Statistics in Lunacy, 500; Griffin on Mortality in Limerick, 928

Asiatic Society—Rawlinson on Cuneiform Inscriptions at Bisitoun, 79; Newbold on Chinese Secret Society of Tien-ti-hung—Conolly on White-haired Goat of Angora, 101; Chitty on Site and Ruins of Tamanna Nuwara, 135; Macdonald on Invasion of British India, 214; Solly on Indian Produce, 215; Wilkinson on Iron, 257; Wilson on Inscriptions at Marab—Solly on Dyeing Drugs from the Punjab, 258; Curzon on Ibn Khallikan's Biographical Dictionary, 297; Capper on Commerce of Ceylon—Jodgson on Land Measure of Hindostan, 298; Anniversary Meeting, 430; Sykes on Religious and Political State of India before the Muhammadan Invasion, 530; On town and neighbourhood of Kurackee, 969; Stevenson on Religion of the Hindus of the Dekkan, 968; Jacob on Iron Mines in Guzerat, 991

Geological Society—Ansted on Carboniferous and Transition Rocks of Bohemia, 37; Green's Letter to Buckland, 38; Lyell on Mud Cliffs of Eastern Norfolk, 79; Chatfield's Dispatch from San Salvador—Austen on Orthoceras—Greenough's Introductory Memoir—Trimmer on Detrital Deposits between Lynn and Wells, 135; Anniversary Meeting—Medal to M. Dumont—Grant to Mr. Sowerby, 193; Hawkhaw and Bowman on Fossil Trees—Logan on Coal in South Wales, 258; Moore on Rocks in Wigtownshire—Bowerbank on Silurian Bodies, 277; Lonsdale on Age of Limestones of South Devon, 296; Austen on Bone Caves of Devonshire, 297; Budde on Forest of Dean Coalfield, 375; Creuse's Remarks on Structure of Royal George—Hullmandel on Coast near Puzzuoli—Lay on Borneo Proper—Williamson on Geological Specimens from Syria, 376; Hamilton on Coasts of Ionia and Casino—Owen on Fossil Remains Chalk near Maidstone, 336; Sedgwick and Murchison on Classification of older Rocks in North Germany, 66; Williams on Trap in Bleadon Hill—Strickland on Cuttings in Birmingham and Gloucester Railway—Lloyd on Coral Rocks in the Mauritius—Lambert on Mineral Veins in Sierra Almagena, and on the Sierra de Gador Lead Mines—Agassiz on Beds of Glaciers in Alps, 666; Roemer on Formations between Chalk and Portland Beds in North Germany, 667; Agassiz on Glaciers, 997; Buckland on Glaciers in England, 948, [824]; Lyell on Glaciers in Farnsire, 991; Buckland on Glaciers in Scotland, 1012

Institution of Civil Engineers—Annual Report, 136; Enys on Steam-Engines in Cornwall—Mushet on Action of Sea-water on Iron—Rennie on Expansion of Arches, 157; Parkes on Steam-Engines, 172; Dalrymple on Coffier Dam at New Houses of Parliament, 439; Hemming on Browne's Patent Hydraulic Level—Basil Hall on Lighthouses—Cotton on Pumping Engine at Hammersmith, 440; Renton on Improvement of Navigable Rivers, 569; Delbrück on Autogenous uniting of Lead and other Metals, 501; Williams's Description of *Nonsuch* Iron Steamer—Woods on Benwood's Experiments—Cowper on Running Gauge—On an Azimuth Cap—Bury's Account of Performances of Locomotive Engines, 644; Rickman on Earth Falls at Undercliffe—Pellet on manufacture of Flint Glass, 645; Bazalgette on reclaiming Land from Sea—Glynn on Mica as a substitute for Glass—Churchill on White Cedar—Moorsom on Locomotive Engines, 667; Carr's Dynamometer—Burn on Suspension Bridge over Haslar Lake—Smith's New System of Lockage—M'Ewen on Apparatus to prevent Explosions in Steam Boilers—Hours on setting out Railway Curves, 668; Carr's Instrument for describing Profiles of Roads—Milne's Gas Regulator—Hood on Coal, 665; Cubitt on new Mode of Roofing, 717; Cooper on *Tercero navalis*, 718; Parkes on Cornish Pumping Engine, 928; Award of Telford Premiums, 966; Mallet on the Corrosion of Iron in Water, 968; Eys on the Stamping Engines of Cornwall—Hartley on Kyanized Timber—Chapman's Instrument for describing the Profile of Roads, 969; Hood on the Efflux of Gaseous Fluids, 970

Society of Antiquaries—353

SOCIETIES—continued.

Institute of British Architects—Hallmann on Graeco-Russian Ecclesiastical Architecture, 133; Donaldson on Tombs at Cere, 376

Astronomical Society—Henderson on Parallax of Sirius—Bessel's Catalogue of twenty-seven Stars of Pleiades—Valz on Encke's Comet—Schumacher on New Comet, 18; Runcker's Ephemeris of the Comet—Lawson and Henderson, and Snow, on Comet—Snow's Catalogue of the Pleiades—Snow and Birt on a Cassiopeia—Herschel on *a Orionis*, 135; Airy on Clockwork in Equatorials—Rothman on Arabic Globe, 207; Maclear's Observations at Cape of Good Hope, 479; Riddle on Longitude of Madras—Runker's Ephemeris, &c. of third Comet discovered by Galle—Main on Parallax of Fixed Stars—Letter from Prof. Bessel, 480; Maclear's and Murphy's Experiments with Invariable Pendulum—Innes on Eclipse of the Sun in 1847—Simms on Neapolitan Standard Yard—Maclear on Differences of Longitude, 612, 993

Oriental Translation Committee—130, 1010

Society of Arts—334

Horticultural Society—102, 138, 194, 216, 277, 333, 377; Anniversary Meeting, 399; 461, 501, 517, 575, 629, 664, 702, 734, 876, 928, 1013, 1028

Entomological Society—18, 299, 399, 668, 676

Botanical Society—38, 216, 280, 461, 480, 644, 877, 970, 993

Medico-Botanical Society—Sigmoid on Opium, 57

Botanic Society—399, 480, 629, 644, 910

Microscopical Society—194, 277, 378, 461, 613, 676, 970

Ashmolean Society—216; Buckland on Sinking of Land at Axmouth—Donkin on *a priori* Evidence of the Laws of Mechanics, 377; Twiss on Celtic Remains in Morbihan, 490; Johnson on Latitude of Observatory at Oxford—Danbury on Mineral Springs at Tenbury—On Self-registering Meteorological Instruments, 538, 1013

Cambridge Antiquarian Society—400

Irish Academy—Dickinson on remarkable Water-spout—Clark on Atmospheric Electricity—Lloyd on remarkable Substance found in Silesia, 217; Smith on Potash Seals—Petrie on Ancient Seals of Irish Chiefs, 218, [see also pp. 253, 350]; Knox on Oxidizing Power of Glass, 218; Smith on Querns—Knox on Somerville's Experiments, 460; Apjohn on Grimshaw's Air Thermometer—On an essential Oil, 575; Archbishop of Dublin on the Weather—Wilde on Remains and Antiquities at Dunshaughlin—Knox on Electric Force—Todd on Book of Lismore, 576

Central Society of Education—Tremerehe on Elementary Education in South Wales, 481; Howe's Account of Laura Bridgeman, 612

British Association—Glasgow Meeting: Preliminary Gossip, 533; Meeting of General Committee and Report of Council, 739; Treasurer's Report, 730. Gen. Meeting—Secretaries' Address, 733. Meeting of Gen. Committee, with Apportionment of Grants, &c. 735, 6. Excursion to Arran, 777. Promenades—Model Rooms—Geological Museum, 675

Sec. A.—Mathematics and Physical Science—Sabine's Report on Trans. of For. Memoirs—Powell's Report on Radiant Heat, 739. Powell on a Point in the Wave-theory applied to Heat, 740. Forbes' Supplementary Report on Meteorology—Whewell on the Discussion of Tide Observations, 741. Reid on a Blue Sun seen at Bermuda—Brewster on Hourly Meteorological Observations at Kingussie and Inverness (*with diagram*), 767. Osler on Comparative Force of Wind during the Twenty-four Hours—Caldecott on Meteorological Observations at Trevandrum, 768. Russell's Report on Waves—Kelland on Theory of Waves, 769. Peebles on Algebraic Equations—Brewster and Powell on Indices of Refraction—Powell on an Experiment of Interference, 770. Brewster on Decomposition of Glass, 792. Brewster on Rings of Polarized Light—Philip's Researches on Rain (*with diagram*), 794. Report on Revising the Nomenclature of the Stars, 817. Report on Reduction of Lacaille's Stars—Report on the Reduction of Meteorological Observations (*with diagram*), 818. Forbes on the Moon's Orbit—Fox on Subterranean Temperature (*with diagram*), 820. Forbes on Temperature and Conducting Power of different Strata—Report on Reduction of Stars in Histoire Céleste and Catalogue of Royal Ast. Soc.—Brewster on Phenomena of *Musca volitans*, 821. Brewster on the Line of Visible Direction along the Axis of Vision—Read's Iriscope, 822. Report on Terrestrial Magnetism, 841. Jacobi on Electro-Magnetism, 842, [see also pp. 846, 894, 910.] Bald on Tides in Harbour of Glasgow—Kelland on Conduction of Heat, 844. Anderson on Meteorology of Perth, 845. Brewster on Increase of Colour by Inversion of the Head, 845, [see also pp. 893, 926.] Harris on Whewell's Anemometer, 845. Brewster on Illuminating Microscopic Objects, 846. Nichol on Observatory near Glasgow—Airy on Polarity of Light, 869. Optical Communications—Powell's Calculating Machine—Anderson on Dew Point—Aston on Shower of Grain—Hutchinson on Mean Temperature, 870. Rowall on Rain—Shand on Agency of Sound, 871. Eys on Fluctuations of the Barometer, 872

Sec. B.—Chemistry and Mineralogy—Schobeln on Electrical Phenomena—Solly on Bleaching Vegetable Wax—Gregory on Urea in Urine Acid—Liebig's Preparation of Murexide, 742. Schafrauer on Relation of Form to Chemical Composition, 743. On a New Compound of Arsenious and Sulphuric Acids, 744. Thomson on Chemical Manufactures of Glasgow, 770. Connell on Voltaic Decomposition of Alcohol—Giovary on Hydro-

SOCIETIES—Brit. Assoc. Sec. B. continued.

Method of Preparing Morphia—Surgeon on Voltaic Phenomena—Schafhaeufler on New Method of Photogenic Drawing, 772. Liebig on Agriculture and Physiology, 773. Playfair on a New Fat Acid—Liebig on Poisons, Contagions, and Miasms, 774. Griffin on New Crystallographic Notation—Penny on Action of Nitric Acid—Thomson on Tests for Sulphuric Acid, 793. Johnson on Resin of Sarcocolla, 799. Thomson on Minerals in the Neighbourhood of Glasgow—Buchanan on separating Lymph from Blood—Clark on Detection of Arsenic—McGregor's Experiments—Redtenbacher and Warren-trapp on Distillation of Fat Bodies, 822. Bunsen on Nitrogen—Penny on a New Salt—Johnson on Resins, 823. [375]—on Peat, 823. Bryson on Refractive Powers of Minute Bodies—Gregory on Divers Preparations—Jacobi on Galvanoplastics, 846.

SEC. C.—*Geology and Physical Geography*.—Robb on Geology of Country round the River St. John—Smith on Relative Level of Land and Sea—On Superficial Beds in the Neighbourhood of Glasgow, 744. Baddeley on Geology of Canada—Bowman on Silurian Rocks of Llangollen, 745. Johnston on Chemical Geology—Lyell on Chalk in the Valley of the Seine, 775. Ramsay's Map of Isle of Arran—Keir on Geology of Castle Hill, Ardrossan, 776. Baldwin on Topographical Maps and Models—Robinson's Notes on Wadi-el-Arabah—Ravenstein on Relief Maps—Hamilton on Great Earthquakes, 799. Murchison and Verneuil on Northern and Central Regions of Russia (with diagrams), 800. Craig on Coal Formations in Scotland—Williams on Culm Rocks of Devonshire—Milne on Earthquakes in Scotland, 801. Lyell on Shells of the Genus Conus—Griffiths on Yellow Sandstone in Ireland, 823. Agassiz on Glaciers and Boulders in Switzerland, 824. [927]. Forbes on a Pleistocene Tract in the Isle of Man, 824. Murchison on Maps of Germany, and Remarks on Old Red Sandstone of Scotland—Bowman on Geology of Ceara, North Brazil, 846. Featherstonhaugh on Geography of New Brunswick—Kippe on Vale of Solway, 847.

SEC. D.—*Zoology and Botany*.—Henslow on Preservation of Animal and Vegetable Substances—Forbes and Goodis on British Ciliograda, 745. Queries respecting the Human Race—Lankester on Plants and Animals in Springs of Askern and Harrogate—Macdonald on Structure of Fishes, 746. Dalyell on Organs of Holothuria and Amphitrite—Aldridge on Pollen and Vegetable Impregnation, 777. Report of Dredge Committee—Report of Committee on Radiate Animals—Robb on an Anomalous Form of the Plum—Shaw on Salmon Fry, 778 [341]. Danson on the Alpaca, 824. Strickland on Natural System—Lizards on Organs in Salmon—Agassiz on Red Snow, 825. Smith on a Salmon Stair—Agassiz on Ova in Fishes—Forbes and Goodis on Ascidiants—Patterson on Meduse, 847. Schomburgk on Modes of Fishing in Guiana—Report on Irish Fauna—Report of Skeleton Map Committee—Phillips on Migration of Birds—Arnott on Synonyms—Fox on Cetology, 848. Lankester on Growth of Cotton—Barry on Mammiferous Animals—Burn on Cotton in India, 848.

SEC. E.—*Medical Science*.—Report of London Committee on Motions and Sounds of the Heart—Jeffry on Use of Conglobate Glands, 747. Perry on Diffusion of Contagious Fevers, 748. McKey on Properties of Mastic Bark—Newbigging on Effects of Croton Oil—Lawrie on Results of Amputations—Read on Relation of Bloody Vessels—Glover on Bromine and its Compounds—Thomson on Opacity of Cornea produced by Sulphuric Acid, 779. Douglass on Dislocations of Ankle-Joint, 790. Williams on Physiology of Lungs and Bronchi—Syn on Organ of Hearing—Reid on Asphyxia—Fowler on Fifth Pair of Nerves, 802. Bell on Bonton d'Alleppe, 825. Cormack on Air injected into Veins—Reid on Medulla Oblongata—Reid on Nervous System—Thomson on Mucous Membrane—Perry on Local Inflammatory Action—Hanney on Pertussis—McDonald on Meningitis, 826.

SEC. F.—*Statistics*.—Millar on State of Crime in Glasgow—Cleland on Population of Glasgow, 736. Alston on Glasgow Asylum for the Blind—Chalmers on Application of Statistics to Moral and Economic Science, 749. Alison on Scottish System of Managing the Poor, 750, [903, 841]. Watt on Comparative Vital Statistics of Edinburgh and Glasgow, 750. Leathem on Bill Circumlocution of Great Britain—Alston on Excess of Population, 751. Cowan on Vital Statistics of Glasgow, 802. Bentley on Crime in England and Wales, 803. Porter on Pawnbroking in Ireland, 849. Chalmers on the Poor, 850. Millar on Crime in London, &c., 872. Rutherford on Crime in Calton—Richardson on Crime in Gorbals—Findlater on Crime in Scotland, 873. Report of the Manchester Society upon Education at Hull, 874.

SEC. G.—*Mechanical Science*.—Galline on Safety Valves for Steam Boilers—Wallace on Extinguishing Fire in Steam-Vessels—Grime on Wheels of Locomotive Engines, 751. Russell on Steam-Vessel—Ritchie on Warming and Ventilating Buildings—Vignoles on Timber Bridges, 752. Fairbairn on Strength of Iron—Hodgkinson on Strength of Pillars of Iron, 760, [477]. Fairbairn on Raising Water from Low Lands—Taylor on Cornish Engines, 760. Dunn on New Barrel Pump, 761. Dircks on Railway Wheel—Jeffrey on New Hydraulic Apparatus—Russell on Engine Power, 803. Smith on Railway Drainings—Mallett on Action of Air and Water on Iron—Wallace on Arches—Rangeley's Safety Rotation Railway, 804. Gordon on Turbine Water Wheel, 826. Whitworth on True Planes, &c. on Metals—Vignoles on Economy of Railways, 827. Mitchell on Timber Bridges—Johnson on Compass Pivots—Hawthorn on Engine Boilers—Fairbairn on Furnaces—Smith on Boats on Canals—Johnson on New Rain Gauge, 851. Patterson on Improved Life Boat—Thom on Improved Rain Gauge—Lothian on New Revolving

Songs of Home, 396

Songs, the Political, of England, edited by Wright, 70
Sons of the Soil, by Mrs. Ellis, 170

Sordello, by Browning, 431

Sorelli's Nun of Florence, 627

Southern Magnetic Pole, 515; Dumont d'Urville's Report, 533; Letter from Mr. Harris, 558

Southwold and its Vicinity, by Wake, 233

Southgate's Armenia, 620

Spain under Charles II., 91

—Mohammedan Dynasties in, by Al Makkari, 1003

Spence, Memoir of, by Burdett, 627

—'s Mathematical Essays, 766

Spencer's Prophet of the Caucasus, 251

Sporting Scenes and Characters, by Martingale, 1008

Sportsman in Ireland, 498

Stage, before and behind the Curtain, by Bunn, 525

Standish's Seville and its Vicinity, 814

Stanhope Correspondence, 91

Steam-Engine, by Dr. Lardner, 962

Stephen Dugard, 457

Stephens's Manual of Coleoptera, 609

Stephens on Niger Expedition, 725

Stepney's (Lady) Three Peers, 981

Sterling's Poems, 171

Stradling Correspondence, ed. by Treherne, 957

Strickland's Lives of the Queens of England, 123

St. Jean d'Acre, Arrowsmith's Map of, 1010

Suicide, The Anatomy of, by Winslow, 606

Swaine's Shield of Dissent, 313

Syon Monastery, the History of, by Aungier, 1019

Table Turner, 699

Table Wit, 1010

Tales of the Village, 627

Talfourd's Speeches in favour of Copyright, 114

Tate's Continuous History of St. Paul, 1025

Tauerschmidt's Prince Albert's Antestry, 171

Taylor's Letters from Italy to a Younger Sister, 637

—(Dr.) Natural History of Society, 883

Temperance, Philosophy of, by Wooler, 610

Tempest, Shakespeare's, Hunter's Disquisition on, 3

Testament, The New, by Sharpe, 498

Thames and its Tributaries, by Mackay, 697, 714

THEATRES:—

Adelphi—Poor Jack, 139. The Devil in London—The Serpent of the Nile, 334. Opening of the Season—Robespierre, 833—Madame LaFarge, 892

Covet Garden—The Duenna, 38. Mr. Moore's *Hamlet*, 58. The Chinese Marriage, 82. Love, 102. Hunt's Legend of Florence, 138. Mabel, 174. Romeo and Juliet—The Double Gallant, 237. Mr. C. Kemble in 'The Wonder,' 260. Mr. C. Kemble in the 'School for Scandal,' 276. Mr. C. Kemble's *Benedick*, 300. The Sleeping Beauty, 331. Know your Own Mind—As you like it, 335. Merry Wives of Windsor, &c., 376. Opening of Season, 718. John of Procida, 757. The Greek Boy, 782. The Spanish Curate, 853. Midsummer Night's Dream—The Critic, 930

Druy Lane—Cupid's Diplomacy, 38. My Lord is not my Lord, 58. Mary Stuart—Macbeth, 82. Fra Diavolo—Miss Daley's *Zerlina*, 102. Emblematical Tribute, 139. Concerts à la Musard, 828, 949.

English Opera—Opening of Season: Mr. Romer's *Fridolin*, 950

Haymarket—Close of the Season, 58. Opening of Season, 'Hamlet,' 238. Richelieu—Mrs. E. Yarnold's *debut*—Hobbs, Dobbs, and Stubbs, 278. The Lady of Lyons—The Irish Attorney, 379. Glenoco, 441. Mr. C. Keane's *Hamlet*, 462. Mr. C. Keane's *Macbeth*, 558. Mr. D. Rees—To Marry or not to Marry—Mr. Macready as *Nir Oswin Mortland*, 669. Mrs. Fitzwilliam—Mrs. Sterling—Mr. Wallack, 702. The Rent Day, 716. Master Clarke, 781, 853. Sir E. L. Bulwer's Money, 993

Her Majesty's Theatre—Torquato Tasso, Mdile de Varmy and Sig. Coletti's *debut*, 195. La Sonnambula—Perlsani—The Gipsy—Fanny Elsler, 237. La Tarentule, 259. Beatrice di Tenda, 278. Norma; Signora E. Tosini's *debut*—Luca; Fanny Elsler's Benefit, 299. I Puritani—Grisi—Tamburini Riot, 334. M. Bretin and Mdile. Albertine, 355. Otello; Mdile. Cerrito's *debut*, 378, 403. La Gazza Ladra—Lac des Fées, 421. Inez di Castro—La Gitana; Taglion's *debut*, 461. Il Don Giovanni—Nozze di Figaro—Il Pirata—Il Barbiere, 482. Mr. Dowton's Benefit, 483. Il Pirata, 501. M. Mario—L'Ombre et le Giuramento, 539. Il Matrimonio Segreto, 578. La Donna del Lago—Le Toreador, Close of Season, 643.

Lyceum—Tom Thumb—Three Secrets, 483. Demon Gift—Ladies' Club, 556. Promenade Concerts, 828.

Miss Kelly's Theatre—Opening of Season, 443. Close of Season, 462

Olympic—Opening of Season—Pink of Politeness—A Familiar Friend, 139. The Ladies' Club, 238. Gwyneth Vaughan, 278. The House of Ladies, 379. Opening of Season, My Grandmother's Estate, 853

Prince's Theatre, German Opera—Don Juan, 378. Nachtagen zu Grenada, 403. Spohr's Faust, 421, 441. Jessonda, 501. Weber's Euryanthe, 461. Herr Wild's *debut*, 539. Herr Standig in Jessonda, 557. Gluck's Iphigenia in Tauris, 557, 574. Mozart's Titus—Close of Season, 598—English—Mr. Romer's *Fridolin*, 950. Close, 990

Princess's Theatre—Promenade Concerts, 782, 828.

Thom's Resentment of Keao Lwan Wang, 607

Thomson's Sciences of Heat and Electricity, 52
—on Heat and Electricity—Chemistry of Vegetables, 637

Theory of Parallels, 660

Thornton's History of British India, 94

Three Peers, by Lady Stepney, 981

Timon, but not of Athens, 469

Title Commutation, by Willich, 187

Tocqueville's Report on Emancipation of Slaves, 11
—Democracy in America, 391, 415

Touches on the Harp of Nature, by Ellison, 367

Tourrier's Tourist's Guide, 498

Townsend's Sporting Excursions in Rocky Mountains, 13

Trollope's (Mrs.) Widow Married, 274

—(Mr.) Summer in Brittany, 429, 454

Troughton's Nina Sforza, 204

Tuckfield's (Mrs.) Letters to a Clergyman, 841

Turkey and the Turks, by Reid, 620

Turkish Empire, State of, by Marshal Marmon, 52

Turnbull's Austria, 71, 108

—Travels in Cuba, 227

Tytler's History of Scotland, 693

Vates, 434

Vegetation, Economy of, 114

Vert-Vert, trans. by Montague, 530

V. Poems by, 657

Villerme on Operatives of France, 527

Vincent's Arundel, 372

Visits to Remarkable Places, by Howitt, 34

Voices of the Night, by Longfellow, 472

Voltaic Electricity, Engraving by, Electrotype Seal, 294—Letter from Mr. Spencer, 314, 533, 557

Usborne's Guide to Levant, 866

Waagen's Peter Paul Rubens, 339

Waddington's Monk and Married Man, 187

Wake's Southwold and its Vicinity, 233

Wales, North, Sketches and Legends of, 1008

Wallace's Age of Lead, 498

—Clandestine Marriage, 817

Walpole's (*Horace*) Letters, new edition, Vol. I. 63—Vol. II., 206—Vol. III., 365—Vol. IV., 548—Vol. V., 709—Vol. VI., 942, 962

Wanderings in Germany, by Wilkey, 700

War, Art of, a Poem, 396

Ward on Distortions of the Spine, &c., 498

Washington, by Guizot, trans. by Reeve, 726

Water-Colour Painting, by Barrett and Phillips, 454

Webster's Ingliston, 418

Welsted's Travels to City of the Caliphs, 473

Wesleyan Centenary Takings, 660

West Indies and Florida, Winter in, by an Invalid, 964

West Indies, Winter in, by Gurney, 1024

Westwood's Classification of Insects, 639

—Poems, 727

Whaling Voyage round the Globe, Bennett's, 339

Whewell's Philosophy of Inductive Sciences, 707

Widow Married, by Mrs. Trollope, 275

Wightwick's Palace of Architecture, 712 [see also 738]

Wilberforce, William, Correspondence of, 493

Winterspin's System of Education for the Young, 571

Wilde's Voyage to Madeira, Teneriffe, 323

Wilkey's Wanderings in Germany, 700

Willitch's Title Commutation Table, 187

Willoughby's Loiterings of Travel, 153

Willoughby's Extracts from Holy Writ, 642

Wilson's Israelitish Origin of Modern Nations, 841

Wilson on the Genius and Character of Burns, 961

Wilton's (Lady) Art of Needlework, 675

Winslow's Anatomy of Suicide, 606

Witch, the, 660

Woman and Her Master, by Lady Morgan, 307, 327

Wooler's Philosophy of Temperance, 610

Wrangell's Expedition to Polar Sea, 467

Wyld's Maps of Syria and China, 965; of Chu-san Archipelago, 1010

Yarrell's History of British Birds, 609, 1024

Year-Book of Facts, 275

Young Couples, Sketches of, 313

Young Prima Donna, by Mrs. Grey, 626

Yorkshire Tales and Poems, by Roberts, 152

Zillerthal, Protestant Exiles of, 627

Zimmermann's War between Russia and Khiva, 566

Zoology, Fennell's Child's Book of, 609

Zoology of Captain Beechey's Voyage to the Pacific, 966

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 636.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1840.

PRICE
FOURPENCE
(Stamped Edition, 5d.)

For the convenience of Subscribers in remote places, the weekly numbers are reissued in Monthly Parts, stitched in a wrapper, and forwarded with the Magazines. Subscriptions for the Stamped Edition for the Continent, for not less than 3 Months, and in advance, are received by M. BAUDRY, 9, Rue du Coq-Saint-Honoré, Paris, or at the Athenæum Office, London. For France, and other Countries not requiring postage to be paid in London, 28 fr. or £. 2s. the year. To other countries, the postage in addition.

[JAMES HLEMES, TOOK'S COURT.]

ELECTRO-CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR DANIELL will commence his LECTURES upon VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY, ELECTROMAGNETISM, and MAGNETO-ELECTRICITY, on TUESDAY, the 21st January, at 2 o'clock P.M. They will be continued on the succeeding Thursdays, Fridays, Mondays, and Tuesdays, at the same hour.
King's College, 2nd Jan. 1840.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—Depart- ment of CIVIL ENGINEERING and SCIENCE as applied to ARTS and MANUFACTURES.

The Classes in this Department will be RE-OPENED on Tuesday, the 21st January next.

MATHEMATICS—Professor Rev. T. G. Hall, M.A., NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, and MECHANICS—Professor Rev. H. Moseley, M.A. F.R.S.

CHEMISTRY, THEORETICAL and PRACTICAL—Professor Daniell, F.R.S. EXPERTISE IN PHILOSOPHY—Prof. Wheatstone, F.R.S. GEOMETRICAL DRAWING, &c.—Mr. Bradley, Esq. MANUFACTURING, ART, and MACHINERY—E. Cowper, Esq.

MINERALOGY—J. Tennant, F.G.S. PROFESSIONAL SURVEYING—H. J. Castle, Esq.

Particulars may be obtained upon application at the Secretary's Office.

J. LONSDALE, B.D., Principal.

December 21, 1839.

SCHOOL of PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.—

A COURSE of PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY, in which the Principles are explained and demonstrated, will be commenced by PROF. GRAHAM, on THURSDAY, January 9th, at 4 o'clock, P.M., and be continued on Tuesday and Thursday at that hour, and at three o'clock on Saturdays, for three months. A Prospectus, in which the Exercises and Prices are enumerated, may be had at the Office of the College.

T. H. KEY, Dean of the Faculty of Arts.

S. COOPER, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council, University College, London, 30th Dec. 1839.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—

FACULTY OF ARTS and LAWS.

The Lectures to the CLASSES in this Faculty will be resumed on TUESDAY, January 7th, 1840.

Such a division of time is made in most classes as enables a Student to enter advantageously into this part of the Course. The Fee is proportionately reduced.

T. H. KEY, Dean of the Faculty.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

29th Dec. 1839.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—

JUNIOR SCHOOL.

HEAD MASTERS.

THOMAS HEWITT KEY, A.M., Professor of Latin,

University College.

HENRY WALDEN, A.M., Professor of Greek, University College.

The School will RE-OPEN for the next term on TUESDAY, the 1st January, 1840. The year is divided into three terms—Fee for each term, £5. The hours of attendance are from 3 past 9 to 3 past 3. The Attorneys of Wednesday and Saturday are devoted entirely to Drawing. The pupils are required to pay an extra charge, are Heading, Writing, the Properties of the most familiar Objects, Natural and Artificial; the English, Latin, Greek, and German Languages; Ancient and Modern History, Geography (both Physical and Political), Arithmetic, and Book-keeping; Elements of Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy, and Drawing.

Promises and further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the College.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON,

Secretary to the Council.

N.B. The following Assistant Masters are now appointed: Mr. Hardy, 22, Mornington-place, Hampstead-road; Mr. Haswell, 20, Upper Gower-street; and Mr. Behan, 16, Euston-square.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, GOTHIC HALL,

ENFIELD, MIDDLESEX, by J. WREN. The intellectual improvement, moral character, and domestic deportment of the Pupils, are the objects of unremitting attention.

Terms from 22 to 35 Guineas per annum, according to the studies pursued; washing £2 Guineas. References—Rev. J. Campbell, King'sland; Rev. J. Davids, Tottenham; Tassie, Esq., 20, Bedford-street; Dr. D'Israeli, Esq.; Stock Exchange; and Mr. Davies, surgeon, 196, Holborn-hill. No day scholars admitted.

The present Vacation will terminate on the 18th instant.

POLYGLOT and SCIENTIFIC INSTITU-

TION, for Classes and Private Pupils, 10, RED LION-SQUARE, and 1, BERKELEY-STREET, and THREADNEEDLE-STREET. The following Professors—Classics and Mathematics—T. Walker, B.A. Cambridge—French, Mons. Tourrier, Parisian—Italian, Dr. Pepoli, London—University—German, Herr Plattner, Berlin—Universities—Spanish and Portuguese, Mr. Carter—Carthaginian—Modern Spanish Literature, Mr. A. Bell.

Terms each Class, 10 Guineas per Quarter.—Apply to the Secretary, 10, Red Lion-square.

INTELLECTUAL EDUCATION, near London,

combining the advantages sought for on the Continent with those of an English home.—The Principal, who has resided many years in different capitals of Europe, to investigate the most approved systems of education, has a large and varied number of PUPILS, who are treated as a family, whereby that duty of paramount importance, the cultivation of the heart, is insured. Instruction is rendered interesting, and the pupil is led to interest in it, regards his teacher as a friend, and, being surrounded to fear from him, is free from apprehension; recreations are shared in by the Principal and his assistants, and every effort is made to render the understanding efficient for moral usefulness in after life. The course of instruction comprises Latin, Greek, French, German, and English; Mathematics, History, and Drawing; the former branch giving a liberal education; Elements of Natural Science and Music; Washing, baths, drilling, gymnastics, and a separate bed, are included in the terms, which are moderate. For particular application to Dr. Alexander Hett, 80, Gower-street, Bedford-square; Drewett's, No. 62, Regent-quadrant; Suter, 19, Cheapside; and of Mr. Elgood, 95, Wimpole-street.

References to pupils parents. Letters must be paid.

READING GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—

Rev. R. APPLETON, A.M. Oxon, Head Master. The School RE-OPENS on JAN. 23rd, 1840. For particulars of Terms, &c. apply to Mr. Appleton, Forbury, Reading; or to Mr. D. H. D., 2, Sussex-place, Regent's Park.

BELMONT HOUSE GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

TURNHAM-GREEN, five miles from Hyde-park-corner.

The system of instruction at this school embraces all the essential branches of a first-rate education, and no exertion is withheld on the part of the principal to promote to the utmost in all things the general happiness and welfare of his scholars.

The French master, and is constantly spoken. To those acquainted with the locality and superior advantages of Belmont House no encumbrance will be deemed necessary; but to others it may be needful to observe, that it is a spacious and elegant residence, and its beauty, sublimity of situation, and adaptation to scholastic purposes, it stands unrivaled in the vicinity of the metropolis. Terms, 30 Guineas per annum. A prospectus may be had of Mr. Punter, 13, Piccadilly; or of Mr. Lund, 24, Fleet-street; or of Mr. Hems, 49, Blackman-street, Borough; or of Mr. Wacey, 4, Broad-street, City; and upon application to the Master at Belmont House.

Now ready, No. 4, for JANUARY, price 6d. of

The Scholastic Journal, under the support and patronage of the London School Society, published by Groomebridge, Panyer-alley, Paternoster-row; and may be had of all Booksellers.

SCHOOL SOCIETY.—ASSISTANTS,

GOVERNORSES, and PRIVATE TEACHERS, are requested to make immediate application at the Society's Offices (4, ADAM-STREET, ADELPHI), for the insertion of their names and nature of situation required. The only charge made is the Clerk's fee of 2s. for the insertion.

Principals of schools, and others, can make application respectively the same, either personally or by letter (post paid).

* * * Prospects of the objects (with Rules and Regulations) of the London School Society, may be had at their Rooms in Adam-street, Adelphi.

James Alexander, Esq.

Samuel Kyre, Esq.

Robert Ferguson, Esq.

Thomas Hope, Esq.

J. D. Hustler, Esq.

Thomas Knowles, Esq.

Secretary—G. E. Williams.

LIFE ASSURANCE RATES.

Age 20 to 25 to 30 to 35 to 38 to 40 to 45 to 50 to 55 to 60 to 65 to 70 to 75 to 80

Per cent. Per cent.

£ d. £ d.

8 0 8 10 9 0 9 0 9 10 10 0 12 10 0 15 10 0 20 0 6 25 0 0

This Company make no charges for intermediate ages under 50 years.

INSURANCE RATES.

Common Insurance. z. d.

Private Houses and Shops (not hazardous) 1 per cent.

Doubtful Hazardous 3

Farming Stock 6

INDEPENDENT WEST MIDDLESEX ASSURANCE COMPANY, opposite the Bazaar, Baker-street, Portman-square, London; and 1, Newgate-street, Whitechapel; 2, Ingatebury, Glascow; and 1, Sackville-street, Dublin. Established under the severest Acts of Parliament of 1st Geo. II. c. 48; 2nd Geo. III. c. 53; 3rd Geo. III. c. 101; 3rd Geo. IV. c. 92; and 1st Vic. cap. 10.

Manager—

H. R. Perkins, Esq.

Thomas Price, Esq.

William E. Taylor, Esq.

John Wilson, Esq.

Wm. Whitaker, Esq.

George Williams, Esq.

Secretary—G. E. Williams.

THE ALFRED HOME and FOREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE and MUTUAL ANNUITY ASSOCIATION, 51, Old Broad-street, London.

Directors—

G. IRE Raymond Barker, Esq.

Samuel Bonapart, Esq.

Geo. Frederick Dickson, Esq.

Charles H. Grimston, Esq.

H. H. Grimston, M.P.

Joseph Jellicoe, Esq.

Wm. James Maxwell, Esq.

Sir David Scott, Bart.

Grovener Square, Esq.

Edgar Corrie, Esq.

David Powell, Esq.

Auditors—

J. D. Walford, Esq.

W. J. Lancaster, Esq.

Secretary—Anthony Highmore, Esq.

Advantages of this Association.

An ample subscribed capital.

Assured admitted to the same rights as the shareholders.

Four-fifths of the profits divided every five years.

Additional premiums on the assured, on giving security for future premiums and interests.

An important and peculiar feature in this Association is, that the assurers may reside in any part of the globe, either by paying an extra premium, or, at their option, by an arrangement for a fixed percentage from the sum insured in case of death abroad, paid to Europe, Australia, the Colonies, Gold Coast, or the British possessions in North America, no extra premium or deduction is incurred. Premiums may be paid quarterly, half-yearly, or annually.

Policies may be made payable on the Assured attaining any given age, such as 55, 60, or 65, or on death previously.

ANNUITY BRANCH.

In addition to the following advantageous scale of rates, four-fifths of the profits are divided among the annuitants every three years by way of bonus.

Table exhibiting the Rates of Annuities payable Half-yearly.

Age Annuity. Age Annuity. Age Annuity. Age Annuity.

£ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d.

21 5 0 9 35 50 7 10 65 17 6

25 5 4 6 40 6 3 9 55 8 4 8 70 13 1 10

30 5 9 11 45 6 1 1 60 9 6 4 80 22 1 10

SCOTTISH UNION FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 49, West Strand, and No. 72, King William-street, Newgate-street, London; George-street, Edinburgh, and Dame-street, Dublin, Incorporated 1824, and incorporated by Royal Charter.

Directors—

Charles Ballou, Esq.

John Deans Campbell, Esq.

William Fane De Salis, Esq.

J. Gordon Duff, Esq.

James Gooden, Esq.

John Kingdon, Esq.

S. Mackenzie, Esq. Manager.

The distinguishing features of this Corporation are, UNQUE-

TIONABLE SECURITY, LOW RATES of PREMIUM, and a combination of mutual insurance with the personal risk offered to the Public both in the Fire and Life Department.

Every Policy issued by this Company renders it imperative on the Directors, in the event of dispute or difficulty arising, to refer the question to arbitration.

Claims for losses in fire are settled at the Office, 49, West

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances effected at the usual reduced rates; and Policies may be transferred to this Office without extra charge, and on terms very favourable to the Assured.

Life Insurances effected at the usual reduced rates; and Policies may be transferred to this Office without extra charge, and on terms very favourable to the Assured.

This Incorporation effects Life Insurances either at Rodene

Rates without Profits, or with Participation in Profits, of which two-thirds are returned at regular periods, without being subject to any deduction for charges of management.

Tables of Rates and every information may be had at the Company's Offices; or of the Agents throughout the Kingdom.

No. 49, West Strand, F. G. SMITH, Secretary.

No. 72, King William-street, City.

YORK and LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY.

London Board.
George Frederick Young, Esq. Chairman.
Matthew Forster, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
A. Bannerman, Esq. M.P. J. Bulkeley Johnson, Esq.
Lord Ernest Bruce, M.P. T. H. Kerfoot, Esq.
J. V. Chilcott, Esq. M.P. John Parker, Esq. M.P.
Sir James Eys, M.D. E. T. Whitaker, Esq.

William Haigh, Esq. Banker.—The London and Westminster Bank.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Holme, Loftus, & Young.
The terms both for Fire and Life Assurance will be found to contain a full description of the Company's Prospects which may be had at the Offices, King William-street, London, and High Ousegate, York; or of any of the Agents.

J. REDDISH, Sec.

NORWICH UNION LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY; established 1808.—Capital 1,700,000.

President.—John Wright, Esq. Banker,
Edmund Woudhouse, Esq. M.P. London.
Charles Saville Onley, Esq.

Directors.
President.—Lieut.-Colonel Harvey Thorpe Lodge.
Vice-Presidents.—Isaac Booth, Esq. Recorder of Norwich.
Col. Sir Roht. J. Harvey, C.B. Dr. Evans
Alderman Farbrethorpe, Esq. T. Amyot, Esq. F.R.S.
Timothy Steward, Esq. Secretary—Samuel Bignold, Esq.

This Society is founded on the equitable principle of mutual guarantee. It insures property of £200,000. The premiums are considerably below those of many other offices, besides which the members enjoy the benefit of periodical additions to the sum insured, which have already amounted to £60,792.

The affairs of this Society have recently undergone a strict investigation, the result proving that its capital is fully adequate to every subsisting engagement, and that the office is in a sound and prosperous state.

The Directors have great pleasure in announcing to the Members that the revision of the Society's Deed of Settlement is progressing, without delay, in accordance with the regulations and management to which the Directors stand pledged; important additions may be confidently anticipated to the sums assured at the periodical division in 1843, in which additions persons who now take out policies will participate.

Forwards, 482 new insurances were effected with the Society, in the year, 1839; and in the year, 1840, 483 new insurances were effected with the Society, a number probably equalled by few offices in the kingdom.

Agents are established in all the principal towns of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

London Director.—No. 6, Crescent, Bridge-street, Blackfriars. The Board of Management sit every Friday from 1 till 2 o'clock, at the Society's office, as above, where parties may effect insurances on application, and any information on the Society's affairs, may be obtained.

ROBT. JOHN BUNYON, Secretary, London.

ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, EAST INDIA, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Patron.—Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.

Directors.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Frederic Smith, K.H. R.E. Chairman, Colonel Sir Wm. Spenner, C.B. K.C.H. R.E. Deputy Chairman, Captain the Right Hon. Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, R.N. G.C.H. Admiral the Right Hon. Sir George Cockburn, G.C.B. Major-General Sir James Cockburn, Bart. G.C.H.

Captain Sir Thomas Troubridge, Bart. R.N. M.P. Lord of the Admiralty.

Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Rowley, Bart. K.C.B. G.C.H. Major-General Sir Alexander Dickson, K.C.B. K.C.H. Deputy Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery.

Major-General Sir Patrick Ross, G.C.M.G. K.C.H.

Major-General Sir John Gardner, K.C.B. Deputy Adjutant-General.

Major-General Sir J. F. Burgoyne, K.C.B.

Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Wm. Mulcaster, K.C.H. Inspector-General of Fortifications.

Colonel Edward Wynyard, C.B. A.D.C. to the Queen.

Colonel Sir Jeremiah Bryant, C.B. East India Company's Service.

Colonel Pocock, P.A. Major-General, Cardiganshire Militia, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Carmarthen.

Lieut.-Colonel Henry Hamner, late R.H.G., K.H.

Lieut.-Colonel Purches, East India Company's Service.

Major Shadwell Clerk, K.H. F.R.S.

Archibald Hair, Esq. M.D. R.H.G.

Captain Sir James Saunderson, India Army Agent.

William Chard, Esq. Navy Agent.

Bankers.—Messrs. Cockburn & Co. 4, Whitehall; Messrs. Smith, Payne, & Smith, 1, Lombard-street.

Physician—John Robert Hume, Esq. M.D. Inspector-General of Surgeons and Secretary.—William Daniell Watson, Esq.

M.R.C.S.E. late of the Army Medical Staff.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Bicknell, Roberts, Finch, & Neate, 57, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

Actuary.—John Finaison, Esq. the Government Calculator.

Office—13, Waterlooville-place, and 24, Finch-lane, Cornhill.

This Society offers, together with the usual advantages, the following:

1. Assurances granted upon the lives of persons in every station in life, and for every part of the world, from 20 to 5,000.

2. Premiums calculated for non-participation, as well as participation, of profits.

3. Persons assured, by paying a slight increase upon the ordinary rate (see Table V. of the Prospectus), may themselves receive the annual amount assured on their attaining the age of 65 years; or, dying before that age, it will be paid to their representatives.

4. Fraud only to vitiate a policy.

5. No additional expense but the stamp.

6. Officers serving in the Royal Navy assured on particularly favourable terms.

7. Rated premium constructed upon sound principles with reference to every British colony.

8. No arbitrary imposition of extra premium.

9. Persons assured in this Office may change from one degree of risk to another without forfeiting their policies.

10. Annuities, when assured at the same rate, on returning to this country, are reduced to a home premium only.

11. Annuities provided to the Widows of Officers and others upon advantageous terms.

12. Immediate annuities granted upon liberal terms.

13. Assurances in favour of children, after death of both parents, provided by a single low rate of premiums.

14. A Dividend of 4*per cent.* has been, and continues to be, paid upon the Shareholders' deposits.

15. Board Days every Thursday at One o'clock, and every facility afforded for effecting Assurances on other days of business.

TABLE I. OF THE PROSPECTUS.

Annual Premium for Assuring 100*l.* on a single Life.

Age	20	30	40	45	50	55	60	65
£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
15 10 0	16 12 0	20 0 0	11 2 0	6 0 2 0	12 9 0 1	9 1 0 0	7 1 0 0 0	6 10 0 0 0
13 9 0	16 11 0	20 1 0 0	11 2 0 0	6 0 2 0 0	12 9 0 0 1	9 1 0 0 0	7 1 0 0 0 0	6 10 0 0 0 0
12 8 0	15 10 0	19 0 0 0	13 1 0 0 0	8 1 0 0 0 0	11 2 0 0 0 0	9 1 0 0 0 0 0	7 1 0 0 0 0 0	6 10 0 0 0 0 0
11 7 0	14 8 0	17 0 0 0	12 1 0 0 0	7 1 0 0 0 0 0	10 2 0 0 0 0 0	8 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	6 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	5 10 0 0 0 0 0 0
10 6 0	13 7 0	16 0 0 0	11 1 0 0 0	6 1 0 0 0 0 0	9 2 0 0 0 0 0	7 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	5 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	4 10 0 0 0 0 0 0
9 5 0	12 6 0	14 0 0 0	10 1 0 0 0	5 1 0 0 0 0 0	8 1 0 0 0 0 0	6 1 0 0 0 0 0	4 1 0 0 0 0 0	3 10 0 0 0 0 0
8 4 0	11 5 0	13 0 0 0	9 1 0 0 0	4 1 0 0 0 0 0	7 1 0 0 0 0	5 1 0 0 0 0	3 1 0 0 0 0	2 10 0 0 0 0
7 3 0	10 4 0	12 0 0 0	8 1 0 0 0	3 1 0 0 0 0 0	6 1 0 0 0	4 1 0 0 0	2 1 0 0 0	1 10 0 0 0
6 2 0	9 3 0	11 0 0 0	7 1 0 0 0	2 1 0 0 0 0 0	5 1 0 0 0	3 1 0 0 0	1 1 0 0 0	0 10 0 0 0
5 1 0	8 2 0	10 0 0 0	6 1 0 0 0	1 1 0 0 0 0 0	4 1 0 0 0	2 1 0 0 0	0 1 0 0 0	0 0 10 0 0
4 0 0	7 1 0	9 0 0 0	5 1 0 0 0	0 1 0 0 0 0 0	3 1 0 0 0	1 1 0 0 0	0 0 1 0 0	0 0 0 10 0
3 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0 0	4 1 0 0 0	0 0 1 0 0 0 0	2 1 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 1 0 0	0 0 0 0 10 0
2 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0 0	3 1 0 0 0	0 0 0 1 0 0 0	1 1 0 0 0	0 0 1 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 1 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 10 0
1 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0 0	2 1 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	0 1 0 0 0	0 0 0 1 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 10 0
0 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0 0	1 1 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	0 0 1 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 10 0

WILLIAM DANIELL WATSON, Sec.

COUNTY FIRE OFFICE, and PROVIDENT

LIFE OFFICE. Established 1800.
Capital, A MILLION STERLING AND UPWARDS.

President.—The Right Hon. EARL GREY.

Trustees and Directors.

His Grace the Duke of Rutland G. Richard D. King, Bart.

The Marquis of Northampton G. E. Welby, Esq. M.P.

The Right Hon. Lord King George Pryme, Esq. M.P.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Northwick J. E. Conant, Esq.

Sir W. E. Welby, Bart. Barber Beaumont, Esq. F.A.S.

John Osborne, Bart. F.G.S.

Sir Frederick Wm. Welby, Bart.

The County is the only Fire Office which has constantly made Returns to its Members, and for a long series of years. These Returns have varied from 10 to 25 per cent., and have amounted to upwards of 100,000*l.*

In the Life Office, nearly the whole of the profits are distributed among the Members. Their effect may be judged by the following statement:—
In 1838, for example, a sum of 300,000*l.* was taken in premiums, and 100,000*l.* was paid out in dividends, leaving 200,000*l.* available for the payment of claims, &c.

Upwards of thirty Insurance Offices having broken up within a few years, and about fifty new ones having been projected within the last two or three years, it may be necessary to observe, that the number of available dividends will be considerably less than the present.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by this Office are, that the Premiums are the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without comprising the safety of the Institution.

Advantages offered by

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1840.

REVIEWS

A Disquisition on the Scene, Origin, Date, &c. of Shakespeare's Tempest. By the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A.

A new commentary upon, and some interesting discoveries respecting the most imaginative of the creations of Shakespeare's boundless fancy, by a writer distinguished for laborious research and critical abilities, cannot fail to excite public attention.

It has been hitherto supposed, that if the island of Bermuda was not actually the scene of Prospero's enchantments, it must have been present to Shakespeare's mind; that not only does the 'Tempest' contain many allusions to the wreck of two Englishmen (Sir George Somers and Sir Thomas Gates) in the Bermudean seas in 1609, but that some passages were taken from a narrative of that event, printed by Sil. Jourdan in 1610; and, consequently, that the play could not have been written before that year,—Mr. Malone assigning its composition to 1611, and Mr. Chalmers to 1613,—which inferences are supported by other circumstances. All these theories are now attempted to be refuted by Mr. Hunter. He contends that Bermuda was not the scene of the 'Tempest'; and he assigns strong grounds for thinking that, instead of being one of the latest, it was among the earliest of Shakespeare's productions. But here ends our belief in the soundness of Mr. Hunter's views; and though there is much probability in many of his other conjectures, a few of them are so wild, as to approach closely to absurdity. If, however, he does not convert his readers to his opinions, it is not from his own want of confidence in them:

"If," he says, "I now fail to convince you that the island of Prospero is at last discovered, and that when Shakespeare began this play, he had not *Jourdan's pamphlet* before him, but a *far worthier work*; I must suppose myself the sport of some such mischievous spirit as Ariel, and nothing will remain for me but to retire from the scene, like Prospero himself, breaking my staff and drowning my unhappy book. I do not propose to rest even here: I have other new and curious views to unfold; not, I am persuaded, airy unreal visions, such as deluded the senses of Alonso and his companions, but real substantial truths. Perhaps I may shew you an archetype of Caliban, who is generally supposed to be a creature wholly of Shakespeare's imagination. I do not even despair of succeeding in a still bolder part of my undertaking, and convincing you, in opposition to the whole body of critics and commentators, that *The Tempest*, instead of being the latest work of this great master, is in reality one of the earliest, nearly the first in time, as the first in place, of the dramas which are wholly his. The other conclusions are of great importance in the criticism of this one play, but the last is important in the history of the Poet's mind, studies, and genius."

Before examining the pretensions of the island which Mr. Hunter has substituted for Bermuda, it is desirable to inquire upon what authority Bermuda has been considered Prospero's isle. A careful perusal of the 'Tempest' is sufficient to prove the impossibility of any island *out of the Mediterranean* being the scene of the play. Prospero and Miranda, when banished from Milan, are "hurried on board a bark," taken some leagues to sea, placed in a frail boat, and left to the mercy of the waves, which cast them upon an island. Though they had "some food and some fresh water," it cannot be supposed that in such a vessel, without rigging, sails, or mast, they could have endured a voyage of several thousand miles in the Atlantic Ocean. The clear inference therefore is, that they floated upon one of the innumerable islands within a day or two's sail of the coast of Italy. It must

be remembered, that Prospero's art had no influence over his own fortunes, until he came to the island and found an attendant spirit to obey his behests; and every circumstance before his arrival there must be attributed to, and be supposed to have depended entirely upon, natural causes. That the island was situated in the Mediterranean, is further proved by Sycorax (Caliban's mother) having been brought there from Algiers; by Alonso and his companions having been wrecked upon it on their return from Tunis to Naples; and by Ariel's saying that the King's fleet, which he had dispersed, were

—upon the Mediterranean fote
Bound sadly home for Naples.

In truth, there is not one word throughout the Play, contradictory of, or inconsistent with, every incident having occurred in the Mediterranean; and never was there a wilder, or more improbable theory, than that the Atlantic Ocean was the scene of the 'Tempest.'

The origin of the Bermudean theory is, however, obvious enough; and it is only another instance of the manner in which commentators have been beguiled by the will-o'-th'-wisps of literature. To Prospero's inquiry of Ariel, how he had disposed of the King's ship and all the rest of the fleet? he replied—

Safely in harbour
Is the King's ship : in the deep nook, where once
Thou call'dst me up at midnight to fetch dew
From the still vex'd Bermoothes, there she's hid.

Of this passage even Mr. Hunter seems to feel the difficulty; and he has shown much ingenuity in his attempt to explain it:

"The words of Ariel," he says, "are proof indisputable that the mind of the Poet was once at least directed on this island as he wrote the play, and on the stormy character of the seas by which it is surrounded. But when I have admitted this, I have admitted all that can justly be inferred from this passage, if it can be shewn that Bermuda was an island infamous for storms and the danger of the navigation of the seas around it, long before those circumstances were made more the subject of conversation by the lamentable event which occurred in 1609."

The narrative of the shipwreck of Henry May, in 1594, and other authorities, are then cited, which distinctly show that the character of the Bermudas "as a hellish sea for thunder, lightning, and storms," was well known as early as 1596; and it is justly said—

"We see, then, that there is not the least occasion to go to a tract printed in 1610, for the knowledge which Shakespeare evidently possessed of the island of Bermuda and its perpetual storms; and the utmost that can, with any appearance of probability, be said of this passage is, that the introduction of 'the still-vex'd Bermoothes,' may possibly be one of those oblique allusions in which the genius of Shakespeare so much delighted, in which he half discloses a truth, or leads the mind to a particular train of thought without appearing to do so."

Writers are also quoted, who state "that a stormy sea was so associated with the idea of the Bermudas, in the minds of the Poets contemporary with Shakespeare, that this island is for ever being intruded upon us when storms and tempests are their theme"; one of whom, Tymme, in his 'Silver Watch Bell,' speaks of Bermuda as the Island of Devils; "for to such as approach near the same, there do not only appear fearful sights of devils and evil spirits, but also mighty tempests with most terrible and continual thunder and lightning; and the noise of horrible cries, with screeching, doth so affright and amazè those that come near that place, that they are glad, with all might and main, to fly and speed them thence with all possible haste they can."

Here we would suggest to Mr. Hunter whether the allusion to "the vex'd Bermoothes" by Ariel,

is not susceptible of a new reading, which supports his theory, and would of itself show that Prospero's island could not have been Bermuda. Ariel informs Prospero that the King's ship is in the nook or creek where once he called Ariel up at midnight, "*to fetch dew from the still vex'd Bermoothes.*" It is indisputable that this creek was in the island on which Prospero lived; and if it were Bermuda, would the spirit have said he had been sent "*to Bermuda*," or "*to the Bermudean seas*?" The words "*to fetch*," and "*from*," mark a *distant* place, which it was even necessary to *describe by name*,—(a person in *England* would not say he had crossed the *English Channel*, or that he *had been on the English coast*.) The commentators have not explained Prospero's object in sending for "*dew*" to "*the vex'd Bermoothes*," nor to what purpose it was to be applied. But the illustration seems obvious, and if our reading be correct, it would explain why the Bermudean seas were mentioned. Allusions to "*dew*," in various senses, abound in Shakespeare, and in other writers of his time; and it may have been here used to describe the element out of which Prospero created the storm to wreck Alonso's ship. Knowing that the Bermudean seas produced frightful hurricanes, and wishing to raise a storm of a similar description, Prospero sent Ariel at midnight to that magazine of tempestuous matter for the necessary material. His first address to Ariel is, "*Hast thou perform'd to point the tempest that I bade thee?*" so that he had previously given his commands on the subject; and it is evident by "*to point*," that they consisted of minute details, of which the mission to Bermuda may easily be presumed to have formed part.

Mr. Hunter having, in our opinion, both satisfactorily disposed of the Bermudean theory, and accounted for its being entertained, he develops his grand Discovery,—namely, that the island of Shakespeare was *LAMPEDOSA*, lying between Malta and the coast of Africa.

"If in a story, whether it be one of fact or fiction, we find the persons who are the actors in it carried to a deserted and enchanted island in a stormy sea, and we find such an island precisely in the situation, geographically, which the exigencies of the story require, can any supposition be more reasonable than that we have found the island which was in the mind of the writer, though the name of it may not occur in his work? If, in addition to its geographical position, we find that there are points of resemblance of a peculiar and critical nature, must not the probability be converted into certainty? Now, I mean to show you that such an island there is. The words of Ariel, on which so much stress has been laid by the advocates of the Bermudean theory,—

"in the deep nook, where once
Thou call'dst me up at midnight to fetch dew
From the still vex'd Bermoothes."

so far from serving as an index to the island which afforded what I may call the *prima stamna* of some part of this beautiful work, have proved, like the fires of the same spirit, a deluding light, which has led commentators and critics into seas far remote from those on which, with a story of Italy and Africa before them, their attention ought to have been directed. Their minds have been tossing on the Atlantic, when they ought to have been musing on the Mediterranean, "peering in maps for ports and piers and rocks," and, I add, diminutive and obscure islands which lie basking in the sun between Tunis and Naples. Where should Alonso, when he returned from the marriage of Claribel, be wrecked, but on an island which lies between the port from which he sailed, and the port to which he was bound? Did we not know how much still remains to be done in the criticism of these plays, it would be scarcely credible that no one seems to have thought of tracing the line of Alonso's track, or of speculating, with the map before him, on the island on which Prospero and Miranda may be supposed to have been cast. Yet such appears to be the case; for had the spirits of the commentators been attentive to those seas, and to the

many islands with which they are studded, they could scarcely have failed to discover that there was *one* which has all needful points of resemblance to the island of Prospero, in the general, and withal others so peculiar and so minute, that there can, I think, be no hesitation in admitting that it is the island on which the incidents of the drama take place. The island I mean, is that known to geographers by the name Lampedusa, or Lampedosa, Lipadusa, or Lopadusa. I call your attention, first, to its geographical position. It lies midway between Malta and the African coast. It is therefore precisely in the situation which the circumstances of every part of the story require. Sailors from Algiers land Sycorax on its shores. Prospero, sailing from an Italian port, and beating about at the mercy of the waves, is found at last with his lovely charge at Lampedusa. Alonzo, sailing from Tunis, and steering his course for Naples, is driven by a storm a little out of his track, and lights on Lampedusa. In its dimensions, Lampedusa is what we may imagine Prospero's island to have been; in circuit thirteen miles and a half. Lampedusa is situated in a stormy sea. In the few notices which we find of it in the writers contemporary with Shakespeare, the name generally comes accompanied by the notice of a storm. In 1555, Andrew Doria anchored the fleet of Charles the Fifth on the island, after an engagement with the Turks: but a furious gale came on, when several of the ships were driven upon the rocks and lost. Crusius quotes from the narrative of a voyager, who, in 1580, spent four days on the island, during the whole of which time there was one continued storm. Lampedusa is in seas where the beautiful phenomenon is often seen, called by sailors the Quero Santo, or the Fires of Saint Helmo. The commentators have told us that these fires are the fires of Ariel. But the very name of the island itself, *Lampedusa*, may seem to be derived, as Fazellus says it is, from *flames* such as Ariel's. Lampedusa is a deserted island, and was so in the time of Shakespeare. The latest English traveller who has visited it, informs us that, 'except a solitary anchorite or two, and a few occasional stragglers, it does not authentically appear to have been regularly inhabited in modern times.'

Several other writers, down to our own times, are quoted, whose descriptions of Lampedosa accord with that of the island to which Prospero, Miranda, and Ariel, have given immortality. But in applying the various facts as evidence of the new theory, enthusiasm is occasionally more conspicuous than judgment. For instance, because the rocks of Lampedosa have cells, of which one is said to have been habited by an anchorite, "That cell is surely the origin of the cell of Prospero." Lampedosa supplies Malta with firewood, and Caliban's occupation, as well as the task of Ferdinand, was to collect firewood. Hence Mr. Hunter says:—

"This is not like the invention of a poet working at its own free pleasure. I should seek for an archetype, had I not already found one in the fact, that Malta is supplied with fire-wood from Lampedusa."

Whereas every word on the subject in the Play shows that the fuel was for Prospero's own use, and not that he was a merchant, who exported the commodity!

It is perhaps advisable to notice the geographical claims of Lampedosa to be the island of Prospero, before we enter upon Mr. Hunter's proofs of the fact. We entirely agree with him, that it was "a diminutive and obscure island between Tunis and Naples," for "where," he asks, "should Alonzo, when he returned from the marriage of Claribel, be wrecked, but on an island which lies between the port from which he sailed and the port to which he was bound?" But is this the position of Lampedosa? Naples and Tunis lie about N.E. and S.W. of each other, whereas Lampedosa is situated above *one hundred and fifty miles* to the S.E. of the tract between those places. It is therefore obvious that Lampedosa is as much out of the direct course from Tunis to Naples, as it is possible for one place to be of another. Here, then, the geographical evidence fails; and a ship going from Tunis to Naples

could only have been driven to Lampedosa by a strong gale of many days duration from the N.W., of which, however improbable, we admit the possibility. But Lampedosa is a most unlikely place to have received Prospero and Miranda, when they were set adrift on the coast of Italy; and equally so, to have been the exile of the witch Sycorax, when sent out of Algiers. We entreat Mr. Hunter, before he relies on the position of Lampedosa, to do, what he blames the older commentators for omitting,—cast his eyes once more on a chart of the Mediterranean, and then tell us how a boat committed to the mercy of the wind and sea, at any place between Genoa and Naples, should have reached Lampedosa; or avoided grounding on some one of the innumerable islands on her passage? Did it come through the Faro di Messina, or round the westernmost point of Sicily?

We are, therefore, compelled to reject the geographical proofs in favour of Lampedosa,

because they are inconsistent with probability,

and with all the facts mentioned in the Play

itself; and they are only deserving of a moment's

consideration, because it is less improbable that

Prospero's island should have been Lampedosa

than Bermuda.

The source of the idea, that Prospero's island was Lampedosa, may be very briefly explained. Mr. Rodd, the well-known and intelligent book-seller of Great Newport-street, having read Harington's translation of Ariosto, was struck with many resemblances between that version of the poem and 'The Tempest'; and he communicated his opinion to Mr. Hunter, that Shakespeare was indebted either to Ariosto or to the translator, and not, as had been presumed, to Jourdan's account of the shipwreck of Somers and Gates at Bermuda. There are few points of literature upon which so much diversity of opinion will always prevail, as about supposed imitations in the writings of Poets. A fertile fancy, eager to prove the soundness of a new hypothesis, will have no difficulty in finding resemblances, either in thoughts, descriptions, or expressions, wherever similar scenes are described; while to others, who look on calmly, and are wholly disinterested, the proofs of imitation are very faint, and justify no decided conclusion.

For ourselves, we confess we do not see strong evidence that Shakespeare wrote 'The Tempest' with Ariosto or Harington's translation in his mind. We believe that all the main incidents of the Play were derived from another source, of which no trace has yet been found; and we are more disposed to agree in what Mr. Hunter afterwards says of its real origin, than in almost any other of his opinions. After giving his reasons for supposing that Harington's translation of Ariosto's storm, and not Jourdan's tract, was in Shakespeare's thoughts, he thus states his grounds for concluding that Prospero's island was Lampedosa:—

"The most remarkable circumstance remains to be mentioned. The storm described by Ariosto occurs in the same seas in which the voyagers in *The Tempest* are wrecked. The circumstances of this part of the story required two islands. Ariosto's geography is a little indistinct, or perhaps affected with the license given to a poet. The island with the steep cliffs which receives Rogerio, is an island of the Mediterranean, inhabited only by a hermit. It seems not to be actually Lampedusa, but it has the attributes belonging to Lampedusa, which is the other island of this part of the poem, called by its softer name Lipadusa;

"Muta ivi legno, e verso l'Isoletta
Di Lipadusa' fa ratto levarsi."—*Canto xliii. St. 150.*

which Harington adopts:

"This Lipadusa is a little isle
Distant from Africk shore some twenty mile."

And again:

"Near Lipadusa's steep and craggy cliffs."

Hofman, whom one rarely consults without finding something that is valuable, informs us that the Italian sailors call Lampedusa *La Casa d'Orlando*, in respect

of its connexion with this work of Ariosto. We trace further resemblances between these two great poets. When Rogerio reached the island,

"Upon the rock with much ado he crawl'd,
And sat upon the level ground in th' end;
When, lo, an aged man, whose head was bald,
And beard below his girdle did descend.
(That was a hermit that did there inhabit)
Come forth to him in godly reverent habit."

This is the hermit of Lampedusa, a kind of prototype of Prospero; and, as we proceed, we are conducted to the hermit's cell, which we find like the cell of Prospero, sheltered by a grove of trees:

"The cell a chapel had on th' eastern side:
Upon the western side a grove or berie,
Forth of the which he did his food provide,
Small cheer, God wot, wherewith to make folks merry."

The evidence in favour of Lampedosa stands therefore nearly thus:—

Shakespeare wrote the *Tempest* with Ariosto in his mind;

One of the islands mentioned by Ariosto is Lampedosa;

Therefore Prospero's island was Lampedosa: which corollary is strengthened by the descriptions of Lampedosa agreeing with that of the island in 'The Tempest.'

Though Mr. Hunter says the island that received Rogerio "seems not to be actually Lampedosa, but it has the attributes belonging to Lampedosa, which is the other island of this part of the poem;" and though he calls Ariosto's geography "a little indistinct,"—he nevertheless describes the hermit of the island to which Rogerio swam, as being "The Hermit of Lampedosa;" thus inferring that the two islands were identical. Now nothing can be more clear than that the rock ("un scoglio" as it is always called in the original) on which the hermit dwelt, was not Lampedosa. Three Pagan kings being at Lipadusa (or Lampedosa) send a challenge to Orlando, who was at Biserta, and who accepts it, in the names of Brandimart, Olivero, and of himself. Rogerio sets certain kings at liberty, and embarks with them from Marseilles for Biserta, but next morning they discover a rock, "Ecco dinanzi un nudo scoglio," and expecting to be wrecked, the crew quit the ship, and the boat, being swamped, all are lost except Rogerio, who reaches the rock and finds a hermit, by whom he is kindly treated and converted to Christianity. Orlando and his companions go to Lampedosa, fight with, and overcome the Pagan kings; but in the combat, his friend Brandimart is killed and Olivero wounded. Rinaldo joins Orlando and Olivero at Lampedosa, and they embark together for Sicily for the purpose of interring Brandimart, and finding a physician for Olivero's wound. They accordingly arrive at Girgenti where Brandimart is interred; and, in reply to Orlando's inquiries after a physician, the pilot informs him of the miraculous powers of a hermit who lived on a rock not far remote,"—

"Disce ch' era di là poco lontano
In un solingo scoglio uno Eremeta."

They sailed immediately, and reached the rock next morning.—

"Vider lo scoglio al sorgere de l'aurore," where they found both the hermit and Rogerio, who soon after accompany them to Marseilles. It is thus evident that the hermit's rock was a distinct place from Lampedosa, and that the cell, and other descriptions, which Mr. Hunter supposes Shakespeare to have adopted, belong not to Lampedosa, but to this nameless rock. The accounts given of its position by Ariosto are inconsistent with each other, for in one place it is said to have been within less than a day's sail of Marseilles, and in another place about the same space from Girgenti. In the former case the rock would not agree with the position of Prospero's isle, as truly described by Mr. Hunter, viz., between Tunis and Naples; but in the latter it would accord perfectly, and may there-

fore be supposed to have been Maritimo, or one of the other numerous small isles or rocks off the west point of Sicily. With respect to Lampedosa, the simple fact that Shakespeare nowhere mentions the name of Prospero's island, is strongly against his having intended it for Lampedosa; and if he were indeed indebted to Ariosto's narrative, it is far more probable that he adopted the *nameless* rock, giving to it the locality last assigned to it in the poem, namely, off the western coast of Sicily, which would be perfectly consistent with every incident in the play. Since so much is said about Lampedosa, it is singular that Mr. Hunter does not notice the passage in which Ariosto adverts to Archbishop Fulgoso's objection that his description of the island did not agree with its actual state, and accounts for the discrepancy by attributing it to the earthquake.

Mr. Hunter asks triumphantly, "Am I claiming too much, if I say that the Bermudian theory of the origin of this play is lost for ever?" to which interrogatory the answer is, "It is indeed lost; but was it ever established by competent, or even respectable authority?" Mr. Hunter himself observes:

"I must also add, for on this point they appear to have been misunderstood, that no editor of Shakespeare has ever gone so far as to represent the island of Bermuda as actually the scene of this play, but only as having suggested the idea of a stormy, deserted, and enchanted island, with a few (a very few) of the subordinate circumstances."

But who that has read 'The Tempest,' as it ought to be read, can agree with Mr. Hunter, when he says:—

"I must, however, do the old critics the justice to say, that till this discovery (such I may call it), no island, as far as I know, had a better claim to be regarded as the island of Prospero, than Bermuda."

Mr. Hunter's next position is, that "instead of being the latest, as is generally supposed, the 'Tempest' is one of the earliest works of this great master."

"It is now time that I should transport you into those fresh fields and new pastures of which I spoke, the fields of Elizabethan history, poetry, and literature, which you have so successfully cultivated, while I endeavour to ascertain the true period of the Poet's life to which we are to refer this splendid production. I assume that we are no longer bound to limit our inquiry to the period between 1610 and 1616, the year of the Poet's decease, but that we are at liberty to fix the date of the play early or late in his dramatic life, in the reign of Elizabeth or the reign of James, according as the evidence shall at last determine us. I need not remind you that this play, like many others, remained long in manuscript before it was printed: that we have no entry of it on the Stationers' registry, nor any direct proof of its existence till we find it occupying the first place in the edition of the plays which was published by Heminge and Condell, his fellow-players, in 1623, seven years after the author's decease. I have already announced to you what is my own impression, that this play is an early work; but I lay no stress on the circumstance, that when the plays were first collected into a volume, the first place was assigned to *The Tempest*. It is difficult to discover a principle on which the arrangement was made: and it is not difficult to divine other reasons beside priority of composition for the place assigned to it. Yet it may seem strange that if it were the last work, it should first meet the eye in such a collection. As little attention should I be inclined to give to what some persons have imagined they perceived in this play—intimations of its being a Poet's farewell, as if the retirement of Prospero were a kind of adoration of the retirement of Shakespeare himself from the practice of the more innocent magic with which he had so long enchanted his countrymen. Others have discerned in the style and sentiment marks of a period beyond the maturity of a Poet's life. But we see how extremely dubious and uncertain reasoning of this kind is, when we observe how often the most plausible conclusions of this kind have been dispelled by the discovery of some decisive evidence

from without, fixing limits which no reasoning from the style or sentiments can justify any person in over-leaping. I suspect that all questions respecting the chronological order of these plays must be decided by *testimony*, apart from any consideration of the general style and sentiments."

It would occupy far too much space to extract the facts, or rather reasonings, from which it is inferred that the 'Tempest' was an early, and not a late composition; but among the chief, is the identity (in Mr. Hunter's opinion) of the 'Tempest' with the 'Love's Labour Won,' mentioned as one of Shakespeare's comedies, by Meres in 1598; but of that identity there certainly is nothing amounting to proof. There is, however, sounder reasoning in the following passage:—

"On the whole, then, I submit that we have Meres' testimony to the existence of *The Tempest* as a play of Shakespeare, in 1598. It would add some strength to this conviction, could any remarkable correspondencies be shown between *The Tempest* and the *Love Labours Lost*, a title to which the other title was evidently meant to be respondent. That *Love Labours Lost* is an earlier play is manifest from its abounding so much in rhymes, which is the case with those other plays which were wholly or partly his, produced indisputably when first he became a writer for the stage. But there is one remarkable correspondence which seems to point to such a connexion between these two plays as we should expect to exist between two with corresponding titles, and it is this; that the stories of these two plays (and it is the case with them alone of all the romantic dramas) have a certain relation to events and characters of real history, so that we are able to fix a chronological period next to which the time of the action must be referred. In connexion with this, there is the further correspondence, that of all the romantic dramas of Shakespeare, *The Tempest* and *Love Labours Lost* are the only two for which no origins of the stories have yet been discovered. I venture to predict, that when the origins are found, they will be found in one and the same volume; some very rare book of romances or dramas in the literature of France, Navarre, Spain, or Italy."

Mr. Gifford denied that Ben Jonson meant to satirize Shakespeare in the Prologue to 'Every Man in his Humour,' in 1596; but Mr. Hunter thinks the allusions are unquestionable; and among them he imagines he finds 'The Tempest' noticed; and that would, of course, be evidence of its existence in that year. He adds, "To the spring or summer of 1596, I am disposed, on a full consideration of the whole evidence, to assign it." Against the conjecture of its early composition, there is the remarkable fact, that a passage of Florio's translation of Montaigne, which was not printed until 1603, is so closely adopted in 'The Tempest,' as to leave no kind of doubt that it was seen by Shakespeare. To all the other objections to its being an early play, Mr. Hunter has given conclusive answers; and this, the gravest of all, is thus plausibly met:—

"That Shakespeare had read this passage of Montaigne is most evident, and also that he had read it in this particular translation which Florio had made. An additional interest has been given to the circumstance by the recent discovery of a copy of Florio's translation with the name of Shakespeare in it as the possessor, written by the Poet's own hand. But the date in the title-page of that book is 1603, and no earlier edition is known. How, then, can this use have been made of the passage in a play written in 1596? There are two ways of evading this difficulty. First, though we know of no earlier edition of this translation (and it is improbable that there is any earlier edition of it as a whole), it is by no means improbable that a portion of it may have appeared some years before in one of the smaller tracts of Florio, of which there were many, more perhaps than are now known to exist; and in that portion of it the passage in question may have occurred. Or, secondly, this speech of Gonzalo's may have been added after the original appearance of the play, as there is reason to think was the practice of Shakespeare. Alterations he certainly made from time to time. As in *The*

Merry Wives of Windsor, a reply of Pistol was once,

"I will retort the sum in equipage."

and afterwards:

"Why then the world's mine oyster,

Which I with sword will open."

In a passage of *Hamlet*, we have three readings, all indisputably Shakespeare's, namely, 'godly ballad,' 'pious chanson,' and that expression which has been so ill explained by the commentators, 'pons chanson.' In both these plays there have also been large additions made after the work had been deemed complete. As *Othello* existed in 1602, the passage about the new heraldry of hands not hearts must have been superinduced, if it allude to the red hand of Ulster, which was given as an augmentation to the members of the new order of baronets; and this can hardly be doubted. It might, then, be said that this passage, in which we have words of Florio, was superinduced some time after the play was publicly performed. But I propose to meet the difficulty, and not to evade it. It is true that no printed edition of this translation, or of any part of it, is known of an earlier date than 1603. But it is also certain that the translation was made several years before; for as early as 1599, license was granted to Edward Blount for the printing of it. And for proof that this is not the earliest period to which we can trace this translation, I have only to refer you to the Essays of Sir William Cornwallis, where you will find not only that the translation was made, but that it was divulged before that time. The first edition of these Essays, indeed, bears date only in 1600; but they were written some time before, for Henry Olinay, a friend of the author, under whose care they were printed, assigns as the reason for publishing an authentic edition, that copies were in so many hands, there was danger lest the work might be printed by some dishonest person surreptitiously. How much time is to be allowed for this multiplication of copies in manuscript, and for the original composition of the Essays, it is impossible to estimate with much exactness; but it may fairly be allowed to conjecture that three or four years may have passed, which brings us near to the date we have assigned to *The Tempest*. But in what year soever Cornwallis wrote his Essays, or in or before that year had Florio made his translation of Montaigne."

We regret we cannot follow Mr. Hunter through his proofs; but he seems fairly entitled to conclude, "that Shakespeare may not improbably have seen portions of Florio's Montaigne in 1596."

Little room is left us to notice the Remarks on the Plot and principal Characters of 'The Tempest'; and we fear that not a few of the suggestions on the Characters will excite a smile. Mr. Hunter thinks the 'Love Labours Lost' and 'The Tempest,' if, as he supposes, it was identical with the 'Love's Labour Won,' hang together: he infers that—

"There is some one book to which Shakespeare had recourse for the plots of both these plays: a book of romances (or possibly, but less probably, a book of dramas), in which the stories were offsets from the events of genuine history, or those events mingled with fictions, the creations of the author's mind; and that therefore these two plays do form but in fact one exception to the rule that Shakespeare, we know, wrote on plots prepared to his hand."

Our respect for Mr. Hunter, and our gratitude for the pleasure his tract has afforded us, prevent our making any remarks on his astounding theories about the Characters of the Play; for who can hear with gravity that the monster Caliban, whom Mr. Hunter says was more like a *tortoise* than any other animal, could have derived his name from one of the three Magi?

Mr. Hunter's conjectural emendations must not pass without notice, because, if he really labours under the difficulty he pretends, respecting some words and passages, he will thank us for illustrating them. Of the well-known exclamation of the boatswain—

"Blow till thou burst thy wind, if room enough—

he says,—

"A meaning may undoubtedly be extracted from the words, but it is poor for Shakespeare, and it has

gained little by the labour of the commentators. Is it not possible that this passage, as originally written by Shakespeare, may have approached nearer than it does at present, to a line in Ariosto?

"To steer out roomer, or to keep aloof."

The precise meaning of the word *roomer*, I do not profess to know, and I have consulted persons acquainted with the language of sailors, in vain. Possibly—it is a mere conjecture—the original editors of this wholly posthumous play found the word as unintelligible as it appears to us, and gave us the present reading, still keeping near in sound to what was written and spoken."

And he adds in a note—

"Respecting this word *roomer*, which I have not found in any dictionary, Harington was conscious, when he used it, that he was using a word which few would understand; for he adds a marginal note to the effect, that he speaks the language of mariners, and will be understood only by them. The only other place in which I have found it, is in that very remarkable collection of sea-terms made by Taylor, the sculler on the Thames."

The whole passage is quoted; but we shall give only the line in which the word occurs, and its antecedent:—

Clear your main-brace, let go the bolein there;
Port, port the helm hard, *roomer*, come no near.

Now there are few words, of which the explanation may be so easily found as *room*, in the boatswain's speech; and *roomer* in Harington and Taylor. When the boatswain says,—

Blow till thou burst thy wind, if *room* enough,

he addresses the Wind, and tells him in vulgar but characteristic terms, he may *blow till he bursts his wind*, provided there be *sea room* enough for the ship to lie-to in, without danger of a lee-shore, which is almost the only apprehension of seamen in a storm. Taylor, in the passage printed by Mr. Hunter, has a very similar expression—

Haul up the boat, in sprit-sail there afore,
Blow Wind, and burst, and then thou wilt give o'er.

"*Roomer*" is an obsolete sea term for "freer," "fuller," in opposition to "luff" and "close," and was also used for "going free," or nearly before the wind. It occurs with a quotation from Harington on Bishops, but not with a very accurate definition, in Nares' Glossary; and Richardson, in his new Dictionary, has given two quotations, which fully illustrate the meaning.

In the explanation of trash, "trash for over-topping," he was anticipated by Chalmers; and to the proposed reading of "young samphire," for "young scameles," few will assent; for the adjective seems clearly to refer to an *animal*; and we agree, with him, that the passage had better remain as it is. The word was, probably, a provincialism, of which the meaning will some day be discovered. Of "porthrights" he remarks, it would not be easy to find this word in any other writer than Shakespeare, and perhaps, as a substantive, he may be correct; but as an adverb, it was used by Sidney, Spenser, and Dryden. "The green sour ringlets," which does not require elucidation, and the "rake behind," are left much where they were. The remainder of Mr. Hunter's criticisms are chiefly confined to letters and punctuation. In the proposition to retain "butt" for "boat," because Prospero and Miranda may have been set afloat "on a large wine butt cut transversely," Mr. Hunter can scarcely be serious.

Though we have been compelled to dissent from many of Mr. Hunter's opinions, his tract contains so much curious learning, so many facts of interest and novelty, illustrative of the literature of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, that it is fully entitled to the attention of all who love Shakespeare and the drama; for even where, in our judgment, the writer is undoubtedly mistaken, his theories are propounded with ingenuity and sincerity.

The Works of the Rev. Sydney Smith. Vol. IV.
Longman & Co.

We laud the gods for the Rev. Sydney Smith. He is one of those rare and happy temperaments, whose especial mission it is to test opinion, and to moderate the pretension of that most pretending of all human associations, the joint-stock company of Noodledom. What Channing is to the democracy of America, with his sober, sustained, and clear dialectic, Sydney Smith is to the tribes of Noodledom, with his irony, his jeering, and his felicitous illustrations. It is his, pre-eminently, to abash those who are case-hardened against grave argument, and to wring the withers of the very numerous and *respectable* class, who

Safe from the bar, the pulpit, and the throne,
Are touched and shamed by ridicule alone.

There are thousands upon thousands whose intelligence is not to be awakened to the perception of wrong by the force of an elenchus, unless like a wasp it carries a sting in its tail,—who perceive nothing false that is not at the same time obviously absurd. To all such, Sydney Smith is an Apostle: be they as bigotted and as obtuse as they may, he breaks through the barriers of their inapprehensiveness, presents them with a vivid and well-defined idea, and leaves them without "a word to throw to a dog." Could the people of these realms (that singularly disintegrated aggregate of discordant sects, factions, castes, corporations, and interests, by courtesy called a nation,) be redeemed from their prejudices, their hypocrisies, and their sophisms, from their plausibilities, and their downright nonsense, and brought back into the sphere of a manly common sense—Sydney Smith is just the man to have helped them to the change. His wit, like the spear of Ithuriel, has started many a concealed misleader of the people; and the false, and the fraudulent, who in their panoply of speeches and pamphlets thought themselves syllogism-proof, have been pierced through and through by the lightest of his well-pointed jokes. But *Dis alter visum*: no forty Sydney power can effect this revolution. Truth and falsehood, morality and immorality, have become, too palpably, affairs of pounds, shillings, and pence; opinions are not only marketable commodities, but the immediate signs of profit and loss; and we never yet saw the man who, having taken up a vicious conclusion, could be either argued or laughed out of his opinion, when it carried a lucrative consequence as its appendage. As long as the notion prevails, that all the world can thrive better by cheating all the world, than by honest industry, and that the sure road to public and to individual prosperity is, for every man to do his best to beat down and plunder all other classes and conditions in society, for the emolument of his own, "bell, book, and candle, will not drive them back." Cobbett gave to his countrymen the epithet of "most thinking," in the bitterest irony; and perhaps there may have been some point in the sarcasm; still we shrewdly suspect that a perverted will has a great deal to do with the defect; and that when common sense is so often found absent without leave, it would, if diligently traced, be discovered to have absconded in the company of another absentee—common honesty.

There was a moment, within our recollections, when things seemed to be taking a better turn; when the writer under consideration might have flattered himself that his *naso suspensus adunco* process would prove effectual, and that if motley was still to continue the only national wear, it would at least have been made up of a better selection of hues: but if he ever really entertained such vanities, he must now be convinced of his mistake. Whatever for the moment was the effect of his remedies, the dog has returned to his—(no matter what); and "hypocrisy and nonsense" have as firm hold of their old "avow-

son," as if he and all such as he had never written a line.

Nevertheless, we repeat it, the gods are to be lauded for the Rev. Sydney Smith. If he cannot work miracles, and drive the plausibles from their false position, he is still a wonderful instrument, in making their manifold absurdities a jest for the honest and the clear-sighted. His writings are eminently thoughtful and suggestive. He relieves us from the sirocco influence of that atmosphere of verbiage and jargon, in which the literature of the day breathes and has its being. His inexhaustible humour is refreshment to the weary, encouragement to such as are weak in faith; and he enables the faithful to abide their season, and to await the advent of happier contingencies. Welcome then to Sydney Smith's fourth volume, welcome to another avatar of his cogent arguments and unanswerable jokes, his honest earnestness, and his becoming fun.

In our notice of the earlier volumes, we took occasion to remark, that these republications lost nothing of that portion of interest, which literature derives from its temporary and immediate application; and that the author had reproduced few sentiments or trains of reasoning, which are not as applicable to the business of the current hour, as to the circumstances under which they were originally written. Nay, on perusing the greater number of his papers, we have had forced upon us the melancholy conviction, that if bad institutions have been ameliorated, and bad laws repealed, their *animus* still survives—that manly and independent thought is even more rare—and that quackery is more rampant, more impudent, and less questioned than ever. Upon a rather pungent remark on the compatibility of exalted clerical station with the decent practice of many unchristian vices, Mr. Smith has appended this note: "bold language for the year 1808." With reference to the powers and the habits of Attorneys-general, the fact may be so; but if we are to take into the account those persecutions, "far worse to bear," which the independent assertor of unpalatable truths encounters from a misguided public, it was safer to thwart the career of humbug in the year 1808, than in this the youngest of the children of time, 1840: and we are perfectly satisfied, that there are many passages in the volume before us,—as true, as honest, and as necessary to be printed, as ever were written,—which the author would scarcely have now ventured to put forth for the first time, if he regards a broil with his spiritual superiors, or the cowardice of society, against which all his powers of mirth and railing would be but a feeble protection.

Among the papers especially applicable to the times in which we live, we may instance that on the Society for the Suppression of Vice, in its bearings on all sorts of associations for interfering with the administration of the law, or controlling the habits and sentiments of the people, by a bustling, busy, well-intentioned, but fanatical minority. The following remarks, replete with sound sense and true Christian feeling, cannot be too seriously meditated:—

"To their authorized and legal correctors, mankind are, on common occasions, ready enough to submit; but there is something in the self-erection of a voluntary magistracy which creates so much disgust, that it almost renders vice popular, and puts the offence at a premium. We have no doubt but that the immediate effect of a voluntary combination for the suppression of vice, is an involuntary combination in favour of the vices to be suppressed; and this is a very serious drawback from any good of which such societies may be the occasion; for the state of morals, at any one period, depends much more upon opinion, than law; and to bring odious and disgusting auxiliaries to the aid of virtue, is to do the utmost possible good to the cause of vice. We regret that mankind are as they are; and we sincerely wish, that the

species at large were as completely devoid of every vice and infirmity, as the President, Vice-President, and Committee, of the Suppressing Society; but, till they are thus regenerated, it is of the greatest consequence to teach them virtue and religion in a manner which will not make them hate both the one and the other. The greatest delicacy is required in the application of violence to moral and religious sentiment. We forget that the object is, not to produce the outward compliance, but to raise up the inward feeling, which secures the outward compliance. You may drag men into the church by main force, and prosecute them for buying a pot of beer,—and cut them off from the enjoyment of a leg of mutton;—and you may do all this, till you make the common people hate Sunday, and the clergy, and religion, and every thing which relates to such subjects. There are many crimes, indeed, where persuasion cannot be waited for, and where the untaught feelings of all men go along with the violence of the law. A robber and a murderer must be knocked on the head like mad dogs; but we have no great opinion of the possibility of indicting men into piety, or of calling in the quarter-sessions to the aid of religion. You may produce outward conformity by these means; but you are so far from producing (the only thing worth producing) the inward feeling, that you incur a great risk of giving birth to a totally opposite sentiment. * * To compel men to go to church under a penalty, appears to us to be absolutely absurd. The bitterest enemy of religion will necessarily be that person who is driven to a compliance with its outward ceremonies, by informers and justices of the peace. In the same manner, any constable who hears another swear an oath, has a right to seize him, and carry him before a magistrate, where he is to be fined so much for each excretion. It is impossible to carry such laws into execution; and it is lucky that it is impossible,—for their execution would create an infinitely greater evil than it attempted to remedy. The common sense, and common feeling of mankind, if left to themselves, would silently repeal such laws; and it is one of the evils of these societies, that they render absurdity eternal, and ignorance indestructible. Do not let us be misunderstood: upon the object to be accomplished, there can be but one opinion;—it is only upon the means employed, that there can be the slightest difference of sentiment. To go to church is a duty of the greatest possible importance; and on the blasphemy and vulgarity of swearing, there can be but one opinion. But such duties are not the objects of legislation; they must be left to the general state of public sentiment; which sentiment must be influenced by example, by the exertions of the pulpit and the press, and, above all, by education. The fear of God can never be taught by constables, nor the pleasures of religion be learnt from a common informer."

In the same paper, too, we find a felicitous exposure of the self-forgetfulness of those, whose reforms strike only at the enjoyments of the poor. The theme may be thought "something musty;" but the vice or error at which it aims, is still as rampant as ever, and a reference to it in this place is neither supererogatory nor futile: besides, the passage is strikingly illustrative of the author's method, and in his happiest vein:—

"The real thing which calls forth the sympathies, and harrows up the soul, is to see a number of boisterous artisans baiting a bull, or a bear; not a savage hare, or a carnivorous stag,—but a poor, innocent, timid bear,—not pursued by magistrates, and deputy-lieutenants, and men of education,—but by those who must necessarily seek their relaxation in noise and tumultuous merriment,—by men whose feelings are blunted, and whose understanding is wholly devoid of refinement. The Society detail, with symptoms of great complacency, their detection of a bear-baiting in Blackboy Ally, Chick Lane, and the prosecution of the offenders before a magistrate. It appears to us, that nothing can be more partial and unjust than this kind of proceeding. A man of ten thousand a year may worry a fox as much as he pleases,—may encourage the breed of a mischievous animal on purpose to worry it; and a poor labourer is carried before a magistrate for paying sixpence to see an exhibition of courage between a dog and a bear! Any cruelty may be practised to gorge the stomachs of

the rich,—none to enliven the holidays of the poor. We venerate those feelings which really protect creatures susceptible of pain, and incapable of complaint. But heaven-born pity, now-a-days, calls for the income tax, and the court guide; and ascertains the rank and fortune of the tormentor before she weeps for the pain of the sufferer. It is astonishing how the natural feelings of mankind are distorted by false theories. Nothing can be more mischievous than to say, that the pain inflicted by the dog of a man of quality is not (when the strength of the two animals is the same) equal to that produced by the cur of a butcher. Haller, in his Pathology, expressly says, *that the animal bitten knows no difference in the quality of the biting animal's master*; and it is now the universal opinion among all enlightened men, that the misery of the brawner would be very little diminished, if he could be made sensible that he was to be eaten up only by persons of the first fashion. The contrary supposition seems to us to be absolute nonsense; it is the desertion of the true *Baconian* philosophy, and the substitution of mere unsupported conjecture in its place. The trespass, however, which calls forth all the energies of a suppressor, is the sound of a fiddle. That the common people are really enjoying themselves, is now beyond all doubt: and away rush Secretary, President, and Committee, to clap the cotion into the Comptier, and to bring back the life of the poor to its regular standard of decorous gloom. The gambling houses of St. James's remain untouched. The peer ruins himself and his family with impunity; while the Irish labourer is privately whipped, for not making a better use of the excellent moral and religious education which he has received in the days of his youth!"

This is genuine piety, true morality and Christian benevolence; but it is, besides, sound political wisdom. Among the many pieces of high-pressure machinery, which are now at work to widen the breach between capital and labour, and to hurry on revolution, there is none more widely spreading in its untoward influence, than the crusade still in activity against the free agency of the industrious poor,—the fashionable disposition to enact against them oppressively-minute and pettifogging laws, and to enforce upon man habits and practices foreign to their circumstances and associations. Many a Chartist is made by the accumulation of bile and ill-humour, pent up by what has been called a "bitter" observance of the sabbath; and many a poor fellow who would have cheerfully paid his church dues, and doffed his hat to the parson of the parish, has been driven into hostility, by a fine and imprisonment for doing something harmless, or perhaps even laudable.

In the article on Dr. Parr's character of Fox, we meet with another specimen of Smithism, too pleasant to pass over. The reviewer, after a just and a warm eulogium on his author's amiable and splendid qualities, thus proceeds:—

"With all these excellent qualities of head and heart, we have seldom met with a writer more full of faults than Philopatris. There is an event recorded in the Bible, which by men who write books should be kept constantly in their remembrance. It is there set forth, that many centuries ago, the earth was covered with a great flood, by which the whole of the human race, with the exception of one family, were destroyed. It appears also, that from thence, a great alteration was made in the longevity of mankind, who, from a range of seven or eight hundred years, which they enjoyed before the flood, were confined to their present period of seventy or eighty years. This epoch in the history of man gave birth to the twofold division of the antediluvian and the postdiluvian style of writing, the latter of which naturally contracted itself into those inferior limits, which were better accommodated to the abridged duration of human life and literary labour. Now, to forget this event,—to write without the fear of the deluge before his eyes, and to handle a subject as if mankind could lounge over a pamphlet for ten years, as before their submersion,—is to be guilty of the most grievous error into which a writer can possibly fall. The author of this book should call in the aid of some brilliant pencil, and cause the distress-

ing scenes of the deluge to be portrayed in the most lively colours for his use. He should gaze at Noah, and be brief. The ark should constantly remind him of the little time there is left for reading; and he should learn, as they did in the ark, to crowd a great deal of matter into a very little compass:—"a valuable suggestion to more authors than Dr. Parr.

One more piece of "most excellent fooling" is levelled at that common-place sophism in political argument, which, for ever refuted, is for ever new. It is addressed to the opponents of reform:—

"There happens, gentlemen, to live near my parsonage a labouring man, of very superior character and understanding to his fellow-labourers; and who has made such use of that superiority, that he has saved what is (for his station in life) a very considerable sum of money, and if his existence is extended to the common period, he will die rich. It happens however, that he is (and long has been) troubled with violent stomachic pains, for which he has hitherto obtained no relief, and which really are the bane and torment of his life. Now, if my excellent labourer were to send for a physician, and to consult him respecting this malady, would it not be very singular language if our doctor were to say to him, 'My good friend, you surely will not be so rash as to attempt to get rid of these pains in your stomach. Have you not grown rich with these pains in your stomach? have not you risen under them from poverty to prosperity? has not your situation, since you were first attacked, been improving every year? You surely will not be so foolish and so indiscreet as to part with the pains in your stomach?'—Why, what would be the answer of the rustic to this nonsensical monition? 'Monster of Rhubarb! (he would say) I am not rich in consequence of the pains in my stomach, but in spite of the pains in my stomach; and I should have been ten times richer, and fifty times happier, if I had never had any pains in my stomach at all.' Gentlemen, these rotten boroughs are your pains in the stomach—and you would have been a much richer and greater people if you had never had them at all. Your wealth and your power have been owing, not to the debased and corrupted parts of the House of Commons, but to the many independent and honourable Members, whom it has always contained within its walls."

Among the reasonings of this writer, with which we are the least disposed to coincide implicitly, are those which concern the internal government of the Church, although backed in one instance, as he says, by a very high authority. In his review of the Curates' Salary Bill, he pleasantly tells us—

"Now we are all dead, it may be amusing to state that I was excited to this article by Sir William Scott, who brought me the book in his pocket; and begged I would attend to it, carefully concealing his name; my opinions happened entirely to agree with his."

At the opening of this article we find the following passage:—

"A very great proportion of all the curacies in England are filled with men to whom the emolument is a matter of subordinate importance. They are filled by young gentlemen who have recently left college, who of course are able to subsist as they had subsisted for seven years before, and who are glad to have an opportunity, on any terms, of acquiring a practical familiarity with the duties of their profession. They move away from them to higher situations as vacancies occur; and make way for a new race of ecclesiastical apprentices. To those men, the smallness of the appointment is a grievance of no very great magnitude; nor is it fair with relation to them to represent the ecclesiastical order as degraded by the indigence to which some of its members are condemned. With regard, again, to those who take curacies merely as a means of subsistence, and with the prospect of remaining permanently in that situation, it is certain that by far the greater part of them are persons born in a very humble rank in society, and accustomed to no greater opulence than that of an ordinary curate. There are scarcely any of those persons who have taken a degree in an university, and not very many who have resided there at all. Now, the son of a small Welsh farmer, who works

hard every day for less than 40*l.* a year, has no great reason to complain of degradation or disappointment, if he get from 50*l.* to 100*l.* for a moderate portion of labour one day in seven. The situation, accordingly, is looked upon by these people as extremely eligible; and there is a great competition for curacies, even as they are now provided. The amount of the evil, then, as to the curates themselves, cannot be considered as very enormous, when there are so few who either actually feel, or are entitled to feel, much discontent on the subject."

Now, it strikes us, that there is a little of the "*Maitre Josse*" in this reasoning; and that the reviewer is somewhat indifferent to evils which have not pressed heavily on himself. All the junior members of the Church cannot amuse their leisure in writing *piquant* reviews, which will put "money in their purse," and introduce them into the most delightful literary society, and the most brilliant aristocratical circles. Besides, is there nothing in the sense of the outrageous inequality of the dispensation? nothing in the servile drudgery and slavish subserviency which that inequality sanctions? On the other hand, non-graduate clergymen, with pauper salaries, pauper intellects, and pauper feelings, have been usually deemed heavy evils, in a church which does not turn that lowliness to the account of the spiritual instruction and comfort of the lower classes. This, we are aware, is a many-sided question; but on that very account, the sarcasm of its being a "favourite theme with novelists, sentimental tourists, and elegiac poets," is the more inappropriate.

We observe too, that to the speech on Reform, Mr. Smith thinks it necessary to append a long note beginning, "I was a sincere friend to reform; I am so still." We will not say that "*ista excusat quasi probatio est*: but we would seriously recommend the author to ask himself, whether it will not be so considered by his opponents, and made use of by them as the handle of a paltry triumph at his expense? Will they not taunt him with the imputation that years have made him timid, and riches cooled his popular zeal; the truth being all the while that he is only pouting at his friends in place? It is a mortifying fact, that the most trifling gust of passion is enough to put to the rout all the logical powers of the coolest and the brightest reasoners. That such a man as Sydney Smith, accustomed as he is to turn other people's thoughts the seamy side outwards, and to weigh their arguments as in a balance, should need a flapper to remind him, that if he really "admires the present ministry," and thinks "they have done more good things than all the ministries since the revolution," the putting down the yeomanry, and the Post Office exactions, are but poor grievances to quarrel about. Is it at a moment like the present, when all the great interests are jeopardized, for which he has spent his best ink—when that religious toleration is so fiercely attacked, which he has defended through four volumes octavo, and maintained by speech and action through the prime of his useful life,—is it when as he himself says, "there are not a few of the best and most humane Englishmen of the present day who, when under the influence of fear or anger, would think it no great crime to put to death people whose names begin with O' or Mac," [when] "the violent death of Smith, Green, or Thomson, would throw the neighbourhood into convulsions, and the regular forms would be adhered to—but little would be really thought of the death of any body called O'Dogherty or O'Toole;"—that he is to be driven from the career of his humour by trifles, and to take fright, like a half-blind horse, at a wisp of hay lying in his path? We believe the Reverend gentleman to be an honest politician and a benevolent man: but is he above the influence of crotchet? Is he not a little spoiled by worldly

prosperity and high church dignities? Is he not a little tainted by the musky atmosphere of fashionable association! Oh! for the Sydney Smith of the "ninth flat in Buccleugh Place."

We entreat our readers' pardon for this little digression; the question of politics enters inevitably into our observations on a political writer; but it is not for the politics we are concerned,—other and higher interests are at stake. From the mere squabbles of parties, literature should keep aloof; but it is deeply interested in whatever influences the intellectual health of the nation, or the general prevalence of a pure and ennobling tone of morality. Of these, Sydney Smith has long been a signal promoter; and we cannot afford to indulge him in what Winifred Jenkins, would call his "piquearities," when they detract from his character for steadiness and consistency, and diminish the permanent utility of his previous labours.

Statistical Notices on the French Colonies—[Notices Statistiques, &c.,] Third Part, containing the French Establishments in India, Senegal and its Dependencies. Printed by order of M. l'Amiral Baron Duperré, &c. Paris, 1839.

The French colony at Pondicherry in the East Indies, and that on the Senegal in Western Africa, hardly deserve to have the details of their statistics swelled into a portly volume. The former, situated in the most populous part of India, embraces a population of only 167,000 souls. The latter, though long established, and always an object of national predilection, yet reckons but 18,000 subjects, of whom only 140 are Europeans and two-thirds are slaves. It is not our purpose here to enter into the history of French colonization, nor to investigate the causes of its feeble progress. Our chief business with the volume before us is to show how it perverts history and confounds rights, by yielding to the suggestions of national vanity.

One would suppose that works published under the auspices or by the direction of civilized governments, would at least have the merit of perfect authenticity; and that nothing would be averred in them of which ample proofs did not exist in the archives or public offices whence they issued. Cabinets are not properly called upon to write books on history or statistics; and consequently, when they descend to the business of authorship, they are bound to justify that proceeding, by offering to the world historical materials of an important character, as well as original, and worthy of implicit credit. Now, it appears to us that M. Saint-Hilaire's historical account of the French colony on the Senegal contains a great deal more of vain tradition, or even of interested fiction, than ought to have been tolerated in a work published under so high a sanction. It thus begins:—

"The first expeditions of modern nations date from the middle of the fourteenth century; they were undertaken by Frenchmen, inhabitants of Dieppe, and not, as has been long supposed, by Portuguese and Spaniards. In 1365 the merchants of Rouen, allying themselves to the seamen of Dieppe, began to establish factories and commercial stations on the western coast of Africa from the mouth of the Senegal to the extremity of the Gulf of Guinea. It was at that time that the French settlements on the Senegal, on the Gambia, at Sierra Leone, were successively established, and those of the Grain Coast (which bore the names of Little Dieppe and Little Paris); and then also were constructed the French forts at Mina on the coast of Guinea, at Accra and Cormonten."

In support of this unhesitating and affectedly circumstantial statement respecting the French settlements in Western Africa in the fourteenth century, varying so widely from the tenour of received history, M. Saint-Hilaire does not con-

descend to offer a single authority. While the Portuguese navigators, urged on by the indefatigable spirit of the Infant Don Henry, were still unable to double Cape Boyador, the French, forsooth, were carrying on a regular trade with the coast of Guinea. But on what kind of testimony does this singular historical discovery depend? We answer (since M. Saint-Hilaire is here silent) on the worst possible testimony; and by a slight examination of it we hope to convince our readers that the claims which the French seem disposed to rest on their prior discovery of Guinea, do not deserve a moment's serious consideration.

It was in the latter half of the seventeenth century, when the French West India Company having purchased the exclusive trade of Western Africa, were naturally desirous to shut out all other nations from the coast of Guinea, that a petty trader named Villault, sieur de Bellefont, first published, in the account of his voyage to those coasts, (a work of little value,) the history of the early expeditions of the French to Guinea. But he cited no authority, nor did he state whence he derived his information; the ampleness of which, and the connectedness of its details, however, showed that he drew not from oral tradition, but from written documents (if he was not himself the fabricator of the history) calculated to prove that the French not merely visited, but maintained a constant intercourse with, and had settlements on the coast of Guinea, till the wars between England and France, in the fifteenth century, paralyzed for a time the commercial activity of the Normans. The remarkable completeness of this portion of Norman history related by him, renders it more extraordinary that such brilliant achievements should have remained utterly unknown till his time, and unauthenticated ever since. A few years later, Labat repeated Villault's statements, alleging the authority of a manuscript belonging to an individual whose name he concealed, and excusing himself for not citing documents of a public nature, because these had been destroyed by a fire in Dieppe in 1694.

Here then is the entire evidence in favour of those early expeditions of the French to Guinea; no public record of any kind, but a manuscript in private hands, withheld from criticism, and brought into notice just at the time when mercantile companies were paying large sums for the monopoly of the Guinea trade. Can it be doubted that the manuscript in question was a fabrication? Had any proofs of our early trade to Guinea existed in the archives of Dieppe, would they not have appeared in the chronicles of that town published anterior to its bombardment in 1694? M. Estancelin, a Norman gentleman who wrote about seven years ago a volume of researches into the history of the maritime enterprises of the Normans, though he believes in the statements of Villault and Labat, acknowledges that he searched many private collections of manuscripts without finding anything to confirm them. He thinks, indeed, that their evidence is supported by that of foreign writers. Braun, an intelligent traveller, whose voyages to Guinea and Congo were published in the collections of De Bry and Hulsius, states, that at different places on the coasts of Guinea the natives had the tradition that the French were known prior to the Portuguese. Dapper also says something of the same kind. But surely this does not prove that the French navigated to Guinea in the fourteenth century. The native traditions collected in the course of the seventeenth century had reference to the beginning of the sixteenth, when the contest for the prior occupation of the coast was carried on with great vigour by the French and Portuguese.

But now let us consider the arguments against the French discovery of Guinea. It was not

till 1434, that the navigators employed by Don Henry succeeded in doubling Cape Boyador, nor did they reach Cape Verd till twelve years later: or till the Normans, carrying on a brisk trade with Guinea, as we are told, had kept their secret above eighty years. Is this credible? Is it in the nature of trade to remain long secret? or can navigators who have anything to divulge be prevented from entering the service of Princes who are disposed to patronize them? In 1393 a descent was made on the Canary Islands by the Spaniards, under the command of Robin de Braquemont, a native of Dieppe. His cousin, Jean de Bethencourt, subsequently settled on the same islands; and is it not evident that these Norman navigators, whose maritime enterprise has been hitherto so much vaunted by French writers, knew nothing of the coasts of Guinea, or of the profitable trade which their countrymen are said to have been carrying on there for many years? and is not their ignorance of such a trade an unanswerable proof that it had no existence?

The early commerce of the French with Guinea is said to have ceased just at the time when the Portuguese exploration of that region began. The Norman traders were so fond of secrecy, that they chose to fly the coast rather than be discovered there. Certain it is, that twenty years only after the alleged discontinuance of their trade, Cadamosto (in 1455) examined the entire coast of Guinea, and did not find the slightest trace of Little Dieppe or Little Paris, or any other of the numerous French factories; nor did he receive from the natives any intimation of their previous acquaintance with Europeans. In the early part of the 16th century, the French struggled hard to secure a large share of the trade of Western Africa. If our memory do not deceive us, their attempts to possess themselves of the Gold Coast are related in the MS. chronicle of Bernaldez, the Curate of Los Palacios, and friend of Columbus. The political bickerings which arose from these causes, led to no events of sufficient importance to entitle them to a prominent place in history: but in the Despatches of the Venetian ambassadors, (a valuable historical work now in course of publication, and of which one volume has appeared,) we are told that the Guinea trade was the subject of constant dispute between the courts of Portugal and France, the former complaining of the infringement of its exclusive rights. Representations of a similar character were frequently made to the English court, particularly in the reign of Elizabeth, the Portuguese always resting their title to the African trade on the fact of their being the first discoverers. Now, it is remarkable, that in all these discussions, neither the French nor the English ever thought of attacking a title which they were extremely reluctant to acknowledge, or of setting up the prior discovery by the Normans in the 14th century, from which they might either of them derive a claim. In fact, that prior discovery was never dreamt of till 1669, when some cunning speculator contrived by means of Villault, to get the history of it into circulation.

Thus it is evident, that the early expeditions of the Normans to Western Africa are fictions opposed to the general testimony of history, and wanting even plausibility; yet in M. Saint-Hilaire's volume, published by order of the French Minister of the Colonies, those expeditions are assumed to be true for the sake of the national claims founded on them; and in the enumeration of the French Colonies on the western coast of Africa, we find "Grand-Paris and Petit-Paris; Grand-Dieppe and Petit-Dieppe, situated on the coast between Cape Tagrin and Cape Three Points; as well as the forts built in 1382 at Mina, Accra, and Cormentin, on the Gold Coast." It is hardly possible to conceive a

public document putting forth vaguer pretensions (for who can tell the situation of Great or Little Dieppe, &c.?) on weaker, and, critically speaking, more discreditable grounds. The French government will always be able to find room for factories on the coasts of Guinea, without resorting to the artifice of disfiguring history, or adopting fables invented to serve ephemeral purposes.

A Diary in America. Part II. By Captain Marryat, C.B. 3 vols. Longman & Co.

We sit down to notice the second part of Capt. Marryat's work on America, not without a sense that we are about to commit a rash act. The author has favoured us with his private opinion upon the merits of the former series, which, he tells us, is "written in a style that will induce every one to read it," and he adds, in a prophetic strain, that "the second will be read with as much avidity as the first." Then there is a thunderbolt launched at "reviewers in general," which threatens vengeance on the head of any critic who shall venture to dissent from the judgment the Captain has himself recorded. How painful, therefore, is the situation we are placed in! Our applause may be ascribed to fear: our censure may expose us to the wrath of an antagonist, covered with fresh laurels, won in a gallant assault and battery on Miss Marianne,—

Me miserable, which way shall I fly?

The author proposes the question—"What are reviewers in general?"—and answers it as follows:—"Men of a degree of talent below that of the author whose works they presume to decide upon; the major portion of whom, having failed as authors, are possessed of but one feeling in their disappointment, which is to draw others down to their own debased level."

It must be very satisfactory to "reviewers in general" to have their proper place assigned them by a literary Master of the Ceremonies so discriminating and unbiased as Capt. Marryat. "Reviewers in general" will understand that they are "men of a degree of talent below that of the author they presume to decide upon;" for example, a degree below the author of the 'Diary in America,' when they presume to sit in judgment upon that work.

The author informs the public, moreover, that "his work has been *purposely made amusing.*" A writer so entertaining as he is, and so much in the habit of *making* amusing books, might surely have left his reviewers to decide how far, in the present instance, he had sustained his reputation. Besides, there is something not much to our taste in the confession that the Diary has been *purposely made amusing.* The amusement produced by a book of travels ought to flow naturally from the facts, incidents, and traits of character and manners related; and when we hear of such a book having been "*made amusing,*" and made so "*purposely,*" it is impossible not to suspect and fear that this has been achieved at the expense of the United States and their inhabitants. Nothing is easier to Capt. Marryat than to produce an amusing work. His "purpose" in writing of America should not have been to amuse, but to inform and enlighten.

There has been a great deal too much laughter, and coarse laughter, at American institutions and habits. Where there are so many important moral and political problems for solution, the vein of 'Peter Simple' is not the most judicious or appropriate. The democracy of America is not to be blown up by squibs, or overthrown by "hits," whether "careless," as in series the first, or "severe," as in series the second. Capt. Marryat's object is "to do serious injury to the cause of democracy." The object may or may not be a good one; but the mode in which it is proposed to carry it into

effect is "amusing" indeed, being no other than "to write a book to be pored over even by milliners—girls and boys behind the counter, and thumbed to pieces in every petty circulating library." The milliners and apprentices of the Old World, then, are to be the reformers and revolutionists of the New. When Capt. Marryat's Diary shall have been thumbed to pieces in the circulating libraries of England, the democracy of the United States will be mere matter for history, like the republic of Rome or the constitution of Lycurgus.

There is, however, something better than mere entertaining matter in these volumes; and we will say more for our modest author,—there are some chapters which the milliners and apprentices will be apt to pronounce heavy reading, and from which they will revert gladly to 'Jacob Faithful.' For example, the chapters on Aristocracy and Government, from which we must give an extract or two, to place the views of the author on American politics before our readers.

Capt. Marryat holds the people of the United States to be "the least moral people existing." The first cause of this extreme demoralization he states to be "the example of the government," which he describes as "insatiable in its ambition, regardless of its faith, and corrupt in the highest degree." Next he enumerates "the errors incident to the voluntary system of religion," and the "debasement influence of the pursuit of gain;" but the greatest cause of all, in his opinion, is to be found in the extinction or powerlessness of the aristocracy.

"I have said that the people of the United States, at the time of the Declaration of Independence, were perhaps the most moral people existing, and I now assert that they are the least so; to what cause can this change be ascribed? Certainly not wholly to the spirit of gain, for it exists everywhere, although, perhaps, nowhere so strongly developed as it is under a form of government, which admits of no other claim to superiority. I consider that it arises from the total extinction, or if not extinction absolute bondage, of the aristocracy of the country, both politically as well as socially. There was an aristocracy at the time of the Independence. Not an aristocracy of title, but a much superior one; an aristocracy of great, powerful, and leading men, who were looked up to and imitated; there was, politically speaking, an aristocracy in the senate, which was elected by those who were then independent of the popular will; but, although a portion of it remains, it may be said to have been almost altogether smothered, and in society it no longer exists. It is the want of this aristocracy that has so lowered the standard of morals in America, and it is the revival of it that must restore to the people of the United States the morality they have lost. The loss of the aristocracy has sunk the Republic into a democracy—the renewal of it will again restore them to their former condition. Let not the Americans start at this idea. An aristocracy is not only compatible but absolutely necessary for the duration of a democratic form of government. It is the third estate so necessary to preserve the balance of power between the executive and the people, and which has unfortunately disappeared. An aristocracy is as necessary for the morals as for the government of a nation. Society must have a head to lead it, and without that head there will be no fixed standard of morality, and things must remain in the chaotic state in which they are at present."

The author considers the United States as possessing an aristocracy at this moment, although in a state of too great depression or diffusion to enable it to exert any public influence. He says—

"What is the situation of America *at present?* The aristocracy of the country are either in retirement or have migrated, and if the power of the majority should continue, as it now does, its despotic rule, you will have still farther emigration. At present there are many hundreds of Americans who have retired to the old continent, that they may receive that return for their wealth which they cannot

in their own country, and, if not flattered, they are at least not insulted and degraded."

And again:—

"As the wealth of America increases every day, so will those who possess it swarm off as fast as they can to other countries, if there is not a change in the present society and a return to something like order and rank. Who would remain in a country where there is no freedom of thought or action, and where you cannot even spend your money as you please? Mr. Butler the other day built a house at Philadelphia, with a *porte cochere*, and the consequence was that they called him an aristocrat, and would not vote for him. In short, will enlightened and refined people live to be dictated by a savage and ignorant majority, who will neither allow your character nor your domestic privacy to be safe? The Americans, in their fear of their institutions giving way, and their careful guard against any encroachments upon the liberty of the people, have fallen into the error of sacrificing the most virtuous portion of the community, and driving a large portion of them out of the country. This will eventually be found to be a serious evil; absenteeism will daily increase, and will be as sorely felt as it is in Ireland at the present hour."

On the question, whether the United States will ever have an aristocracy, or not, the author of 'Peter Simple' differs from M. Tocqueville. Capt. Marryat observes:—

"I grant that no single people has by its own free will created an aristocracy, but circumstances will make one in spite of the people; and, if there is no aristocracy who have power to check, a despotism may be the evil arising from the want of it. At present, America is thinly peopled, but let them look forward to the time when the population shall become denser, what will then be the effect? Why a division between the rich and the poor will naturally take place; and what is that but the foundation, if not the formation, of an aristocracy? An American cannot entail his estate, but he can leave the whole of it to his eldest son if he pleases; and in a few years the lands which have been purchased for a trifle will become the foundation of noble fortunes; but even now their law of non-entail does not work as they wish."

The aristocracy which the author thinks is within the reach of American ambition is not, he informs us, "an aristocracy of title, but one of talent and power, one that will lead society and purify it."

The milliners'-girls would have preferred the growth of an aristocracy of dukes and marquesses; we doubt if they will much exert themselves to establish one of mere "talent and power."

The author then proceeds to state how such an aristocracy as he desires and predicts is to be obtained in a democratic government. The solution of this important problem is "amusing":

"How is this to be obtained in a democracy?—simply *by purchase*. In a country where the suffrage is confined to certain classes, as in England, such purchase is not to be obtained, as the people who have the right of suffrage are not poor enough to be bought; but in a country like America, where the suffrage is universal, the people will eventually sell their birthright; and if by such means an aristocratical government is elected, it will be able to amend the constitution and pass what laws it pleases. This may appear visionary, but it has been proved already that it can be done, and if it can be done now, how much more easily will it be accomplished when the population has quadrupled, and the division commences between the rich and poor. I say it has been done already, for it was done at the last New York election. The democratic party made sure of success; but a large sum of money was brought into play, and the whole of the committees of the democratic party were brought over, and the whigs carried the day."

An aristocracy that is to "purify society," and cure an extreme demoralization, one cause of which is the debauching influence of the love of money, is to be obtained "*by purchase!*" The rich few are to buy up the birthrights of the

poorer many; and, while the people are enjoying their mess of porridge, the aristocratic government established by this Jacob-like transaction is to "amend the constitution, and pass what laws it pleases." Capt. Marryat is a political homeopathist. His cure for corruption is corruption. He apprehends his project "may appear visionary!" To us it appears something more objectionable.

The author has not been hurried, by his strong feeling in favour of aristocratic institutions, into the absurd length of denying the existence of anything good and valuable in the condition of society in the United States. He notices the superior "civility" of the lower classes in terms of high commendation:

"I do not think that *democracy* is marked upon the features of the lower classes in the United States, there is no arrogant bearing in them, as might be supposed from the despotism of the majority; on the contrary, I should say that their lower classes are much more civil than our own."

Good-temper, he tells us, is a national virtue of the Americans, and he traces the source of it expressly to their democratic institutions:

"I have before observed that the Americans are a good-tempered people, and to this good-temper I ascribe their civil bearing. But why are they good-tempered? It appears to me to be one of the few virtues springing from democracy. When the grades of society are distinct, as they are in the older institutions, when difference of rank is acknowledged and submitted to without murmur, it is evident that if people are obliged to control their tempers in presence of their superiors or equals, they can also yield to them with their inferiors; and it is this yielding to our tempers which enables them to master us. But under institutions where all are equal, where no one admires the superiority of another, even if he really be so, where the man with the spade in his hand will baffle the millionaire, and where you are compelled to submit to the caprice and insolence of a domestic, or lose his services, it is evident that every man must from boyhood have learned to control his temper, as no ebullition would be submitted to, or unrolled by its consequences. I consider that it is this habitual control, forced upon the Americans by the nature of their institutions, which occasions them to be so good-tempered, when not in a state of excitement. The Americans are in one point, as a mob, very much like the English: make them laugh, and they forget all their animosity immediately."

Attention and deference to the fair sex is another national trait to which the author bears testimony; and the universal prevalence of which he accounts for by the all-controlling power of public opinion. In the chapter entitled "Travelling" we find the following interesting passage:—

"The Americans are a restless, locomotive people; whether for business or pleasure, they are ever on the move in their own country, and they move in masses. There is but one conveyance, it may be said, for every class of people,—the coach, railroad, or steamboat, as well as most of the hotels, being open to all; the consequence is, that the society is very much mixed,—the millionaire, the well-educated woman of the highest rank, the senator, the member of Congress, the farmer, the emigrant, the swindler, and the pick-pocket, are all liable to meet together in the same vehicle of conveyance. Some conventional rules were therefore necessary, and those rules have been made by public opinion—power to which all must submit in America. The one most important, and without which it would be impossible to travel in such a gregarious way, is an universal deference and civility shown to the women, who may, in consequence, travel without protection all over the United States, without the least chance of annoyance or insult. This deference paid to the sex is highly creditable to the Americans; it exists from one end of the Union to the other; indeed, in the southern and more lawless states it is even more chivalric than in the more settled. Let a female be ever so indifferently clad, whatever her appearance may be, still it is sufficient that she is a female—she has the first accommodation, and until she has it no man

will think of himself. But this deference is not only shown in travelling, but in every instance. An English lady told me, that wishing to be present at the inauguration of Mr. Van Buren, by some mistake, she and her two daughters alighted from the carriage at the wrong entrance, and in attempting to force their way through a dense crowd, were nearly crushed to death. This was perceived, and the word was given,—"Make room for the ladies." The whole crowd, as if by one simultaneous effort, compressed itself to the right and left, locking themselves together to meet the enormous pressure, and made a wide lane through which they passed with ease and comfort. "It reminded me of the Israelites passing through the Red Sea, with the wall of waters on each side of them," observed the lady; "in any other country we must have been crushed to death."

The advocate of aristocracy would have done well to have imbibed some of the chivalrous spirit for which he applauds the democracy of the United States. Had he done so, he could not have been guilty of the coarse strain of observation upon the work of Miss Martineau, and, (what is much worse,) upon that lady personally, which runs through the entire Diary. Alluding, in his chapter on Women, to certain opinions expressed by Miss Martineau on the claims of her sex to a share in the conduct of public affairs, the gallant author observes:— "Miss M. forgets that her prayer has been half granted already, for we never yet had a ministry without a certain proportion of *old women* in it; and we can therefore dispense with her services."

The wit and gallantry of this remark are about equal. In the very next page, the Captain, referring to another opinion of the same lady, from which he differs, informs us that "Miss Martineau is a lady, and therefore it is difficult to use the language which I would, if a man had made such an assertion. I shall only say that it is one of the grossest libels ever put into print." The reader will be apt to think that Captain Marryat finds it easy rather than "difficult" to use coarse language to a lady.

There is an "amusing" instance of bad logic in the author's comments on the remarks by Miss Martineau, which he terms "one of the grossest libels ever put into print." The question at issue is the extent to which the American ladies indulge in the use of wine. Captain Marryat charges Miss Martineau with "implying that intemperance is their general habit," and then he goes on to say:—"so far from it, the American women are so abstemious that they do not drink sufficient for their health. They can take very little exercise; and did they take more wine they would not suffer from *dyspepsia*, as they now do, as wine would assist their digestion." Is Captain Marryat ignorant that *dyspepsia* is one of the most common results of habitual intemperance? We rejoice in the testimony he bears to the freedom of the women of America from a revolting vice; but his argument is a most unhappy one.

For another proof of the author's repugnance to the use of offensive language to a lady, we refer the reader to the following elegant extract from the chapter in reply to an article in the *Edinburgh Review*, which the Captain is pleased to attribute to Miss Martineau: and we shall merely observe that not only is Miss Martineau a "lady," but a lady who, as is notorious, has been for months confined to a sick chamber.

"When I was at Boston, in company with some of the young ladies, the conversation turned upon Miss Martineau, with whom they stated that they had been intimate. Naturally anxious to know more of so celebrated a person, I asked many questions. I was told much to interest me, and, among other little anecdotes, they said that Miss Martineau used to sit down, surrounded by the young ladies, and amuse them with all the histories of her former loves; she would detail to them 'how Jack sighed and squeezed her hand; how Tom went down on his

knees; how Dick swore and Sam vowed; and how—she was still Miss Martineau." And thus would she narrate and they listen until the sun went down, and the firefly danced, while the frogs lifted up their voices in full concert."

It is easier, it appears, to contract American faults than copy American virtues. The Captain seems to have "taken out a licence" for abuse during his sojourn amongst the Yankees, and adopted that system (which he deprecates in such strong terms when applied to himself) of making the public press the avenger of private quarrels. "I agree," he says, "with Captain Hamilton in the following remark on the liberty of the press in America: 'Our newspaper and periodical press is bad enough (in England), but its violence is meekness, when compared with that system of brutal ferocious outrage which distinguishes the press in America. In England even an *insinuation* against personal honour is intolerable—a *hint*—a *breathe*, even the possibility of a tarnish—such things are sufficient to poison the tranquillity and ruin the character of a public man.' We suppose Captain Marryat does not think this extends to the character of a woman—as he openly introduces to the public Miss Martineau as the writer of the article on his work—and concludes by stating that the whole is a "tissue of falsehood and misrepresentation." He is diplomatic enough to say "this reply is not addressed to Miss Martineau, but to the *Edinburgh Reviewer*;" and then, under cover of attacking the reviewer, calls her a "land-lubber," tells us a tale of a jack-ass, which he facetiously speaks of as her "ancestor," and makes use of many other equally gentlemanlike epithets and delicate allusions. We would seriously advise the Captain to stick to his maritime novels—in the cock-pit and on the quarter-deck, he may display all his coarse humour to his heart's content.

In his chapter on the newspaper press, we find a collection of paragraphs from the lower order of American journals, carefully selected for their excessive coarseness and vulgarity. We cannot help thinking, that the author bestowed too much of his time in hunting out specimens of this description, especially when we recollect that his own natural bent is to the like ornaments of style and verbiage. These Americanisms are infectious, and the Captain had a natural predisposition to take the distemper. The following simile is one that might excite the envy of a Yankee editor. Speaking of democracy and the *Edinburgh Review*, the author says of that periodical, that "it has been frothing, fizzing, hissing, and bubbling about, like a tea-kettle in a passion, for these last twenty years." Like elegancies of style are to be found in every chapter,—here is another over which we have just stumbled:—

"When I arrived at Washington, I thought it would be worth while to ascertain the opinion of any of the members of Congress I might meet: and *one fine morning*, I put the question to one of the Loco-foco delegates," &c.

It is vastly important, no doubt, to know that it was on "*a fine morning*" that the Captain proposed his question on the law of copyright, to a member of Congress. An improvement on this would have been to have told us the precise hour of the day by a chronometer, and the height at which the barometer stood, when he consulted the "Loco-foco delegate."

It is possible that there may be much truth in the general remarks on the newspaper press of the United States, but the author has mixed up his strictures upon it with so many allusions to injuries sustained by himself, that we must receive his opinions (as he admonishes us to receive those of Miss Martineau,) "with great caution." One cannot but suspect, that "the young man whose name is not worth mentioning," who spread the report that the Captain had

insulted Mr. Clay, and the paragraph in the *Baltimore Chronicle* cited in the note at the end of the chapter, exercised a more than due influence on the criticisms. Let us remark also, that it would have been better for the credit of the author's own observations, if he had not so liberally interspersed them with passages of the same tendency from Tocqueville, Captain Hamilton, and Mr. Cooper: it looks as if the design was to collect everything that had ever been said, in the way of censure, upon the press of America. Captain Marryat speaks in flattering terms of the periodical literature of the United States; he pronounces the reviews and magazines "on a par with those of this country." One cannot help suspecting, that he has been more gently handled by the writers of this department, than by those of the daily press. Speaking of American wives, the Captain says, they are "much too good for their husbands," and then adds,—"I have no hesitation in asserting this; and should there be any unfortunate difference between any married couple in America, all the lady has to say is—The fact is I'm much too good for you, and Captain Marryat says so!" It is evidently the writer's object to make a party for himself amongst the women of America, against the men. If the married ladies are such "good wives" as he allows them in general to be, the project will not be a successful one. He gives the following account of the state of married life in the United States. The reader will not fail to observe, that the same picture would serve tolerably well to describe the married state in the great commercial towns of this country:—

"All the men in America are busy; their whole time is engrossed by their accumulation of money; they breakfast early and repair to their stores or counting-houses; the majority of them do not go home to dinner, but eat at the nearest tavern or oyster-cellars, for they generally live at a considerable distance from the business part of the town, and time is too precious to be thrown away. It would be supposed that they would be home to an early tea; many are, but the majority are not. After flogging, they require recreation, and the recreations of most Americans are politics and news, besides the chance of doing a little more business, all of which, with drink, are to be obtained at the bars of the principal commercial hotels in the city. The consequence is, that the major portion of them come home late, tired, and go to bed; early the next morning they are off again to their business. Here it is evident that the women do not have much of their husbands' society; nor do I consider this arising from any want of inclination on the part of the husbands, as there is an absolute necessity that they should work as hard as others if they wish to do well; and what one does, the others must do. Even frequenting the bar is almost a necessity, for it is there that they obtain all the information of the day. But the result is, that the married women are left alone; their husbands are not their companions, and if they could be, still the majority of the husbands would not be suitable companions, for the following reasons. An American starts into life at so early an age, that what he has gained at school, with the exception of that portion brought into use from his business, is lost. He has no time for reading, except the newspaper; all his thoughts and ideas are centered in his employment; he becomes perfect in that, acquires a great deal of practical knowledge useful for making money, but for little else. This he must do if he would succeed, and the major portion confine themselves to such knowledge alone. But with the women it is different; their education is much more extended than that of the men, because they are more docile, and easier to controul in their youth; and when they are married, although their duties are much more onerous than with us, still, during the long days and evenings, during which they wait for the return of their husbands, they have time to finish, I may say, their own educations, and improve their minds by reading. The consequence of this with other adjuncts is, that their minds become, and really are, much more cultivated and refined than those of their

husbands; and when the universal practice of using tobacco and drinking, among the latter, is borne in mind, it will be readily admitted that they are also much more refined in their persons."

Captain Marryat draws a singular inference from the superiority of American ladies to their husbands:—

"Now a man so wholly engrossed in business cannot be a very good companion if he were at home; his thoughts would be elsewhere, and therefore, perhaps, it is better that things should remain as they are. But the great evil arising from this is, that the children are left wholly to the management of their mothers."

How it can be a "great evil" that American children should be left to the management of their mothers, when their mothers are so much superior to their fathers, we leave it to the reader's ingenuity to find out.

We are constrained to leave unnoticed several chapters of a political and statistical nature. There is not sufficient novelty, either in the matter or manner, to justify us in pressing them on the reader's attention; and we are sure that we shall be excused for referring anybody desirous of learning the Captain's views of the Canadian question, to his own pages. In brief, the pervading faults of the 'Diary in America,' are its egotism and personality. The author seems to consider his arrival in the United States as an event of about as much importance in their history as the declaration of their Independence,—a day

In golden letters to be set

Amongst the high-tides in the calendar.

The book is indeed much more unquestionably "light" than "amusing." The style is careless and vulgar; the matter ill-arranged; the prejudices displayed strong; the reasoning egregiously loose and inconsequent. A better title for the work would be, 'Captain Marryat in America.'

Report of a Committee of the Chamber of Deputies on the Emancipation of Negro Slaves in the French Colonies.—[Report fait au nom de la Commission, &c.] By M. Alexis de Tocqueville. Paris.

The literary distinction which is attached to the name of an author, whose previous work has earned for him more consideration in England than we give to any other French political writer of the day, might suffice to draw our attention to the official publication now before us. We have great pleasure in witnessing M. de Tocqueville's commencement of a political career, to which he brings the strong intentions of an enlightened benevolence, and the clear perceptions of his acute and logical understanding. But these qualities are exhibited with a very peculiar degree of interest in a cause to which the English nation has devoted such splendid and unremitting exertions. In 1835, within a few months of the first operation of our own Slave Emancipation Act, some of the veteran Abolitionists, and in particular Mr. Zachary Macaulay, passed over to the French metropolis, where the last active years of that excellent man's life were spent in urging upon the attention of the French cabinet the imitation of the great experiment which the legislature of Great Britain had just tried in our own colonies. In a case in which difficulties so novel, and dangers so numerous, were to be overcome, we cannot blame the prudence of the French statesmen, who, with the fullest desire to follow the liberal course which England had boldly adopted, thought fit to wait until some few years should have tested the wisdom and feasibility of our mode of Emancipation. Instructed by the experience derived from the failure of our apprenticeship system, and encouraged by the removal of all serious apprehensions of physical danger, the Chamber of Deputies named a Committee in the course of the last session, whose Report was

drawn up by M. de Tocqueville; and the conclusions of it, which we shall presently lay before our readers, warrant us in the belief that France will not allow any unnecessary delay to intervene between the discussion and the execution of this great measure.

M. de Tocqueville shows, in the introductory part of his Report, that the greatest obstacle to the abolition of slavery, is slavery itself: the greatest difficulty which attends the transformation of the slave into a moral, religious, and responsible agent, is that slavish education which has trained him in ignorance of the ties and restraints of marriage, of the precepts and truths of religion, of the duties and the rights of the freeman.

It would not then be reasonable to suppose that we shall succeed in destroying in a state of servitude those vices to which a state of servitude naturally and necessarily gives birth. The thing is without a precedent in the world: the experience of freedom alone—of freedom long restrained and guided by an energetic and moderate power, can suggest and impart to man the opinions, the virtues, and the habits which befit the citizen of a free country. The Committee is of opinion that all the means which might be employed to prepare the negroes for emancipation must be very slow in their effect, and very limited in their utility. We are convinced that nothing is to be gained by delay; and we have been brought to consider whether delay be not actually perilous. Slavery is one of those institutions which last a thousand years, if no one thinks of inquiring why it exists; but which it is almost impossible to defend for a day after that inquiry has once been made.

The feeling that the abolition of slavery is inevitable, has hardly been more powerfully expressed in the French Chamber and in Europe, than by the Colonial Councils of government, and in the French colonies. The example of the British Islands, some of which are within sight of Guadeloupe and Martinique, has of course powerfully contributed to accelerate this state of opinion, which pervades not only the white planters, but the slaves themselves.

It is easy to conceive that this situation is full of dangers, and that it already engenders a part of those very evils which the abolition of slavery may produce, without effecting any of the good which the state of freedom will bring with it. It is no longer a fixed and stable rule, but a temporary and disturbed condition; the revolution which some would prevent, is begun. The planter, who sees the approach of this inevitable revolution day by day, has no prospects, and, consequently, no foresight. He undertakes no new speculations because he is not certain that he can ever reap the fruit of them. He improves nothing, because he is sure of nothing. He bestows but little care on what will perhaps not always be his own. The uncertainty of their fate weighs down our colonies with an immense burden: it checks their intelligence and depresses their courage.

To these causes may, in part, be attributed the pecuniary embarrassments of the French colonies, and the depreciation of colonial property.

If this state of things were to last, it would ruin the whites, and leave but little hope of ever arriving at a peaceful and happy emancipation of the blacks. By this gradual and involuntary relaxation of the bond of slavery, the Negro accustoms himself, little by little, to be feared: he readily attributes the suggestions of humanity in his favour to the dread which he inspires: he becomes a bad slave, without acquiring any of the virtues of a free-man: he loses that traditional obedience and respect which the magistrates will need to claim, when the authority of the master is abolished. Humanity and morality have frequently demanded—and sometimes perhaps have imprudently demanded—the abolition of slavery; but, at the present time, political necessity compels it. It is better that a firm and prudent hand should hasten the crisis and govern it, than that the colonies should be so weakened and wasted by the anticipation of it, as to be incapable of supporting it when it takes place. The Committee is unanimously of opi-

nion, that the time is come to take active steps for the final abolition of slavery in our colonies, and its inquiries have been directed to find out the best means of emancipation. Two general systems have naturally occurred to the mind. The first consists in allowing the slaves to arrive one by one at a state of freedom, by a series of slow progressive measures; the second, in the simultaneous emancipation of the whole body. The Committee, after mature deliberation, is unanimously of opinion, that the simultaneous method of emancipation presents fewer drawbacks and fewer dangers than the gradual method.

The following are the principal reasons in support of this opinion, which is in conformity with that of a former Committee of the Chamber, and of the more enlightened planters themselves. These arguments are presented with all the peculiar neatness and force of M. de Tocqueville's style of reasoning.

1. When the mother country emancipates all her slaves at once, by the direct and palpable effect of her sovereign will, the state may easily impose on each slave, in return for the new rights it confers on him, certain peculiar and stringent obligations; and it may subject them all to a temporary condition, which gradually accustoms them to make a good use of their freedom. As the change is complete, and the whole of society is metamorphosed at once, it is not impossible to introduce new maxims of government, a new police, new public officers, and new laws. As these laws are made for every one, no one is peculiarly afflicted by them, and no one resists them. The mother country is prepared to make this effort, and the colonies to submit to it. But when, on the contrary, the slaves are emancipated, one after another, by a concourse of circumstances which appear to be accidental, the great social change escapes notice. At every individual manumission, the society of the colony is altered in its essence, without manifesting any change in its external appearance. As the freed-men continue to form a separate class, they require special enactments, peculiar magistrates, an exceptional government—and these innovations are always difficult, often dangerous. It seems more simple and less embarrassing to adhere to the common law of the country. But the common law of a slave country is not, in all respects, like that of our own—to imagine so, would be a serious error. Whoever has travelled in a slave state may have observed, that the constituted authorities take part in much fewer concerns, and provide for vastly fewer contingencies, than in those countries where slavery is unknown. They are not required to repress vagrancy or idleness, since the labourer is detained in a fixed place, and held to his task. Society makes no provision for the young, the aged, or the sick; these burdens are annexed to all servile property. Most of the laws of our police would be useless, for the discipline of the master is substituted for them. In slave countries, the master is the chief magistrate; and when the state has established, maintained, and regulated the use of slavery, the greater part of its task is accomplished. The legislation of a slave country has never contemplated the existence of a great number of free men, who are, at the same time, poor and debased. There is no preparation to relieve their necessities, repress their turbulence, or correct their vices. The freedman, consequently, may easily abuse his independence, by leading an idle, vagrant life. At first, this evil is little felt, but it increases with the number of those emancipated, till we find ourselves at length, and without having foreseen it, in the presence of a whole population of ignorant, wretched, and disorderly men, who have nothing of the free, but their vices, and whom it is henceforward impossible to convert into moral and obedient beings.

2. The system of gradual emancipation has more over the effect of deterring the freedmen from the inclination to work. The idea of labour in slave countries is indissolubly united to the idea of servitude. Labour is not only avoided there as an irksome effort, but shunned as a disgrace; and experience teaches that almost wheresoever there are slaves who work, the free men remain idle. As long as the gradual emancipation is incomplete, a part of the black population remains bound to forced labour. Labour is still the stamp of slavery, and each negro

who attains his freedom is naturally led to regard a state of idleness as the most pleasant and the most glorious privilege of his new condition. The necessary result of gradual emancipation is therefore to surrender every individual in succession, to whom it applies, to idleness and want as the concomitants of freedom.

Some of the inconveniences which are here pointed out were felt under the apprenticeship system of the British colonies; and in particular, the abrupt termination of that temporary condition left most of the local governments utterly unprovided with those legal provisions for the repression of vagrancy, idleness, and intemperance, and for the celebration of marriage and other civil formalities which are necessary in all civilized communities, but which were peculiarly required by a population then first emerging from a state of bondage to one of civil and individual responsibility.

The Report proceeds to recognize the claim of the colonists to such an indemnity as will bear them harmless through the great change to which their interests are exposed, whilst it asserts the necessity of such a rule of guidance as may secure the moral success of the experiment.

France, gentlemen, is not bent on the abolition of slavery, in order to drive her planters ruined from the colonies, or to plunge the negroes into a state of barbarism: it is her purpose, not only to give freedom to men who are deprived of it, but to constitute civilized, industrious, and peaceful communities. Nor will the country refuse the government the means which are necessary to this end. France will bear in mind, that the liberty, the happiness, and the life of three hundred thousand of our fellow creatures are here at stake, who all speak our language, obey our laws, and are looking to us at this moment as their liberators or their fathers. If the country thinks that the time is come to regenerate and to save those remote communities which are the work of France, but whose destinies France has herself endangered by introducing slavery on their shores, it will not descend to risk the success of so great and holy a cause from motives of economy.

To this exhortation of the Committee, the example of England may possibly add some weight; but, in most other respects, the line of policy adopted by our own legislature is more fruitful in warnings of what is to be shunned, than in lessons of what is to be pursued. M. de Tocqueville passes the whole history of these measures in review with great fairness; but he appears to have been somewhat imperfectly provided with the best and most recent data on the subject; and he hardly adverts to the questions of wages, and the supply of free labour, which are now so interesting to all who are connected with the West India colonies, or who have watched the progress of this stupendous work of transforming, in less than half a life, a million of human beings from slaves into free agents. M. de Tocqueville censures with truth the unwise inadequacy of the means provided for teaching the blacks to be free in our colonies; but he agrees with the Committee in maintaining that some kind of intermediate condition, analogous to our apprenticeship, is indispensable.

A plan of emancipation was laid before the Committee; and although a discussion of its details would be premature, its principal features may be communicated to the Chamber.

As soon as slavery is abolished, all the existing relations between the blacks and the whites would be substantially changed. The bond which connected them would be entirely destroyed. The state alone would then become the guardian of the freed population; and it would exercise the power of granting at pleasure, on certain fixed conditions, the services of the blacks to the planters—the use of the means of discipline would remain in its hands. Labour would no longer be gratuitous. There are about 250,000 slaves in our colonies; two-thirds of whom, or about 166,000, between the ages of 14 and 60, are capable of habitual and productive labour. It

appears from documents which have been laid before us, and from inquiries we have made, that, supposing the state to claim a low rate of wages for the labour of these 166,000 labourers, it could afford not only to cover the interest of the indemnity, and open a sinking fund for the capital, but also to make over to the labourer a portion of his daily hire. The labourer would likewise enjoy the use of the Saturday, and of a plot of ground sufficient to maintain him; under these circumstances, he would be quite at his ease. The children might be bound to the planter under indentures which would secure to him their services till they were twenty-one. We would also take care of the aged and the sick, under certain regulations to be laid down for the purpose.

The absence of these last-mentioned provisions has been severely felt in some of our own colonies. As long as the planter had a direct interest in the health of his slaves and the propagation of his negroes, means were provided for the relief of the sick, and the care of new-born infants, which were placed in nurseries on the estate, whilst the mothers returned as soon as possible to their work. These poor creatures of course bore their families in utter ignorance of the duties of mothers; the consequence has been, a frightful mortality among the "piccaninnies," or negro babies, since they have been consigned to the care of these ignorant mothers only. Lying-in hospitals should have been provided on a large scale; and we believe, that considerable exertions have been made in some of the colonies to supply so imperious a want: but these provisions would be made more certainly and efficiently by the government than by the planters.

In these matters, it is well to throw upon the government the responsibility as well as the power. When the state thus becomes the guardian of the former slaves, it enjoys full liberty to use all the means which may most effectually contribute to prepare them for the full exercise of their independence. It may impose such conditions as it believes to be indispensable, and it may prescribe certain tests before it completely abandons them to govern themselves. It may take all suitable measures to extend instruction amongst them, to improve their morals, and to favour marriage effectually. As these measures emanate from the state, and not from the former master, they would not give rise to those feelings of hostility and mistrust whose disastrous effects have been seen in the British colonies; [?] but being imposed on the white man as the condition of the supply of labour, and on the black as the price of his freedom, they would be readily accepted, and exactly performed.—The Committee is equally favourable to the principle of wages. Wages are a just compensation for the sacrifices of the state—useful to the black man himself, since, independently of the advantage he derives from it, they teach him the value of labour, and raise labour in his estimation. The absence of wages is the mark of slavery. The system of wages must, lastly, remove the unjust suspicions which the planters have sometimes entertained towards the government of the mother country. It obviously connects the pecuniary interest of the state with the maintenance of productive labour in the colonies; and the wages must, consequently, give the colonies the surest pledge of the exertions which the mother country will make to supply labour.

The Committee therefore recommend—

1st. That in the session of 1841 a bill be introduced to fix the epoch of the general and simultaneous abolition of slavery in the French colonies. 2nd. This bill will determine what indemnity is due in consequence of the measure, and will secure the repayment of it to the state, by means of a deduction from the wages of the emancipated negroes. 3rd. The same bill will provide the groundwork of regulations fitted to insure the labour, to promote the instruction and morality of the blacks, and to prepare them for the habits of free labour.

The application of these principles will of course give rise to a great deal of discussion, which it would be premature for us to enter upon here: but we cannot avoid remarking, that the term *wages* is not strictly applicable to a mode of remuneration which leaves the negro

so little freedom, and, in fact, only supports him by an *allowance* of money instead of the slave's allowance of provisions. Whatever precautions may be taken to regulate the excess of freedom, or to meet the demand for labour, the rate of wages cannot be permanently affected by any law but that which governs them all over the world—viz. the numbers and the wants of the working population. In our colonies, the real difficulties which have arisen may all be referred to one source (and here we borrow the language of a very high authority on the subject), viz. a deficiency in the amount of the labouring population, arising naturally and inevitably out of the sudden transition from slavery, the most simple of all conditions, to the more complex system which prevails in a free community. Emancipation has severed the tie which bound the master and the slave when they were in juxtaposition; and, by removing them apart, has left a void space, which must be filled up by a middle class. Until an additional population can be acquired, this middle class will necessarily be composed of drafts from the agricultural labourers, reducing immediately the amount of disposable labour in the colony. We are not aware what proportion the slave population of the French islands bears to their extent and natural fertility; nor do we know whether, after the abolition of the present state of things, the wages of free labour would sink so low as in Barbadoes, or rise so high as in Guiana or Trinidad. But these questions must meet with more attention in France than they have hitherto received, before the proposed measures can with safety be executed; and the more so, as the French are wholly destitute of those resources which we may derive from other parts of our vast colonial empire, and from the affinity of our language and laws with those of the United States, whence no inconsiderable black immigration to our colonies may confidently be expected to take place. The French islands have nothing to rely on but the commerce of the mother country, and the judicious measures which the government may frame and enforce.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Sporting Excursions in the Rocky Mountains, by J. K. Townsend, Esq. 2 vols.—The critics, we observe, are unanimous in their commendation of this work. One of them indeed, the editor of the *New Sporting Magazine*, has evidently a suspicion that it is a reprint, and shrewdly observes, "that the absence of a preface goes to assure us, that any explanation respecting the author or the book, were very likely to break the charm of novelty." Another dwells at some length on the proof offered by the title-page, of the aristocratic assumptions and tendencies of the Yankees, the Sporting Excursions of the Esquire being, in truth, he tells us, a mere trade adventure. In justice to ourselves, and in proof that we do not overlook these interesting novelties, and in justice to Mr. Townsend, we must observe, that the work was originally published in Philadelphia, as "A Journey across the Rocky Mountains, by J. K. Townsend," and a dozen columns of review and extract appeared, month by month, in the *Athenæum* (No. 614)—that Mr. Townsend, though engaged on this occasion by certain merchants, to report to them on the feasibility of establishing a settlement on the Oregon, is a well-known and zealous ornithologist, and was accompanied by Professor Nuttall, of Harvard University, a distinguished botanist—that he is a gentleman in every way entitled to the silly and meaningless distinction of Esquire, though he did not choose to assume it.

Observations on Medical Education, by Richard Jones, &c.—Here is another testimony added to the long muster-roll of witnesses who have deposed to the difficulty of putting down quackery, and establishing a high standard of merit among medical practitioners. Under the strong control of public opinion, almost every college and corporation connected with the pursuit of medicine, has done something, more or less, to raise the qualification for degrees and licences to

practise; and we believe very little remains to be effected for that specific end. The real difficulty is not merely that the legally qualified should be well educated, but that persons without qualification shall be prevented from fee-taking. This is a point on which the patients must be consulted: and they will not suffer their civil right, to be poisoned by whom they please, to be restricted. When, however, we say that very little remains to be effected for education, we refer less to the actual state of medicine, than to the inability of the best combined systems of examination to protect the public. Any given examination can be met by what is called cramming; and any given amount of theoretical book knowledge can be realized, without ensuring either the natural or the acquired fitnesses for actual practice. Zeal, industry, conduct, and natural capacity cannot be ensured by any system, nor can any law prevent the regularly-licensed practitioner from adopting any system of quackery which promises to make his fortune by a short royal road. In all these matters, "the patient must minister to himself." The great pervading cause of the flourishing condition of quackery, is public ignorance. This cannot be too often repeated, or announced in too strong terms. If the public will not protect themselves, by learning to understand their own position, colleges and prescribed courses of study will do little for them. When everything is done which law can effect, the lever on which the question of zeal and skill turns, is their immediate reward. As long as the paymaster follows fashion, a plausible exterior, or any extensive and accidental claim to preference, passing over merit, from inability to detect it,—practitioners will generally consider the possession of that merit as a troublesome and costly thing, to be dispensed with; and will give their time and attention to flatter prejudice and mislead ignorance. Unless, then, we raise the standard of general education, the improvement of professional examinations will be but "a lame and impotent conclusion." *Au reste*, the specific nostrum of the volume before us, is the addition of an apprenticeship to an established practitioner, after theoretical studies, as a ground of licence; and we are inclined to think that the voluntary adoption of such an appendage to education would be of great advantage: but, as a legal obligation, it is open to objection. The terms of admission to practise are already too onerous, for the rewards held out to the mass of practitioners. Were they rigorously insisted on, there would be a deficient supply for the remoter markets; and, consequently, there is already a strong disposition, both with the public and the profession, to shirk them. It would serve, at best, only to make a fee for the senior, who, having "touched the siller," would leave the student to follow his own devices, taking the least possible trouble himself to earn the money.

List of New Books.—Alexander's (Sir J. E.) *Life of the Duke of Wellington*, Vol. II. 8vo. cl. 14s.—Duthy's *Hampshire*, royal 8vo, cl. 15s.—Letters of Horace Walpole, complete edition, Vol. I. demy 8vo. cl. 14s.—Turnbull's *Austria*, 2 vols. 8vo. 24s.—Innisfail Abbey, a Tale of Modern Times, by D. J. Moriarty, 3 vols. 12mo. 18s.—Family Library, Vols. LXX. and LXXI., "Ruins of Cities," 2 vols. cl. 10s.—De Foe's Works, Vol. III. *Life of Captain Singleton*, 12mo. cl. 5s.—The Foresters, new edit. fe. 8vo. cl. 6s.—Gregory's Letters on the Christian Religion, 7th edit. fc. cl. 7s. 6d.—An Essay on the Oxford Tracts, 12mo. cl. 4s.—Jones's Observations on Medical Education, 8vo. cl. 4s.—Milman's Poetical Works, 3 vols. fe. cl. 18s.—Lushington's *Life of Lord Harris*, 8vo. cl. 13s.—District Visitor's Manual, 12mo. cl. 4s. 6d.—Letters on Unitarianism, in Reply to the Rev. T. Best, by the Rev. H. Piper, of Sheffield, 12mo. cl. 5s.—Sermons, by the Rev. C. P. Childe, 8vo. cl. 10s. 6d.—Ferguson's *Interest Tables*, 12mo. iron, 5s.—Logan's Compendium of the Law of Marriage, crown 8vo. cl. 5s. 6d.—Bickerstaff's Treatise on Baptism, "Christian Family Library," Vol. XXXII. 5s. cl. 5s.—Illustrations of the Corporal and Spiritual Works of Mercy, Part I. 12mo. 4s. 6d.—Logan's Compendium of the Laws of England, &c. Part II. "Marriage" 8vo. swd. 2s. 6d.—Gems of Literature, or Tales of all Times, 18mo. cl. gilt, 2s. 6d.—Strive and Thrive, by Mary Howitt, 18mo. hf.-bd. 2s. 6d.—Vates, or the Philosophy of Madness, with Outline Illustrations by Landseer, Part I. 2s. 6d. swd.—Memoirs of Sarah Jane Isabella Alexander, by her Father, 18mo. cl. 2s. 6d.—Every Day Duties, addressed to a Young Lady, by M. A. Stodart, 12mo. cl. 4s. 6d.—Edginton Tournament and Gentleman Unmasked, by Peter Buchan, fe. cl. 5s.—Oliver and Boyd's Edinburgh Almanack, 18mo. bd. 4s.—New Grammar of the French Language, &c. by M. de Fivaz, new edit. 3s. 6d. bd.—Stafford's German, French, and English Conversations, 12mo. bds. 2s. 6d., with Introduction, 5s.—Stafford's Introduction to German, &c. Conversations separate, 12mo. cl. 2s. 6d.—Sixth Report of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, 8vo. swd. 2s. 6d.—Beza's Latin Testament, new edit. 3s. 6d.—Evans's Hints to Young Christians, 18mo. hf.-bd. 1s. 6d.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL for DECEMBER, kept by the Assistant Secretary, at the Apartments of the Royal Society,
BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL.

1839. Dec.	9 o'clock, A.M.			3 o'clock, P.M.			Dew Point at 9 A.M., deg Fahr.	External Thermometers. Fahrenheit. Self-registering	Rain in inches, Head 9 A.M.	Direction of the Wind at 9 A.M.	REMARKS.
	Barometer uncorrected.		Att. Ther.	Barometer uncorrected.		Att. Ther.					
	Flint Glass.	Crown Glass.	Flint Glass.	Crown Glass.	Flint Glass.	Crown Glass.					
○ 1	29.708	29.700	43.4	29.734	29.726	43.2	38	91.1	37.7 39.8	37.6	38.4
M 2	29.882	29.874	41.9	29.892	29.886	42.3	36	91.5	38.8 42.3	37.2	39.4
T 3	29.960	29.952	42.9	29.948	29.940	42.2	38	91.9	38.8 39.4	35.8	39.4
W 4	29.830	29.822	39.8	29.800	29.794	40.2	34	92.4	34.3 37.8	32.0	34.6
T 5	30.096	30.090	39.0	30.152	30.146	39.7	33	91.8	36.7 37.3	33.3	37.2
○ F 6	30.364	30.360	40.3	30.356	30.350	40.2	35	91.2	36.7 36.2	36.0	37.3
S 7	30.332	30.324	39.3	30.278	30.270	40.5	33	91.1	34.9 39.7	34.2	35.3
○ 8	30.096	30.090	37.6	30.018	30.012	37.8	32	91.1	35.4 35.7	33.4	35.9
M 9	29.830	29.828	37.3	29.730	29.724	37.6	31	91.8	34.9 36.3	34.7	36.0
T 10	29.606	29.600	37.4	29.586	29.580	37.8	31	92.3	34.2 36.0	34.2	36.7
W 11	29.664	29.656	39.0	29.386	29.382	40.4	37	91.3	42.4 43.7	34.3	43.0
T 12	29.248	29.242	42.0	29.142	29.138	43.6	39	92.1	44.8 46.8	41.9	45.3
F 13	29.294	29.288	43.8	29.268	29.262	44.6	40	92.2	43.3 46.3	41.3	46.4
S 14	29.230	29.226	44.7	29.296	29.290	45.7	39	91.9	44.2 46.3	42.3	44.4
○ 15	29.590	29.584	43.2	29.496	29.492	44.0	36	91.3	39.3 43.2	38.8	40.0
M 16	29.696	29.690	43.2	29.846	29.840	43.7	38	90.5	40.3 42.5	38.8	40.5
T 17	30.074	30.068	42.5	29.964	29.956	43.2	37	91.5	38.3 41.5	37.4	38.8
W 18	29.516	29.508	39.9	29.400	29.394	41.6	32	92.0	35.2 38.7	34.7	35.5
T 19	29.418	29.412	42.6	29.412	29.404	44.7	40	91.1	47.7 49.7	34.7	48.4
● F 20	29.282	29.276	48.7	29.276	29.272	50.0	46	91.1	51.3 52.8	47.3	51.7
S 21	29.552	29.548	49.9	29.532	29.528	50.9	45	91.5	47.3 49.9	46.6	47.7
○ 22	29.550	29.544	53.3	29.462	29.458	52.0	49	90.7	49.9 52.5	46.8	50.6
M 23	29.586	29.580	51.8	29.484	29.476	52.8	48	91.5	48.6 49.8	44.2	49.3
T 24	29.244	29.238	53.8	29.306	29.300	54.2	52	92.5	53.4 50.5	48.5	54.6
W 25	29.528	29.520	50.7	29.562	29.554	51.0	48	92.3	47.7 46.5	45.9	49.4
T 26	29.732	29.726	45.9	29.500	29.496	45.2	42	91.6	40.7 40.7	38.3	41.2
F 27	29.342	29.334	47.7	29.488	29.480	48.0	45	91.6	47.2 48.8	39.4	47.8
S 28	29.752	29.746	44.3	29.822	29.816	44.3	40	91.5	35.7 39.4	35.8	36.0
○ 29	30.280	30.272	40.5	30.350	30.344	41.0	33	90.5	33.3 38.2	32.2	33.5
M 30	30.398	30.390	38.2	30.284	30.278	38.8	33	90.6	32.3 39.8	32.0	35.2
T 31	29.924	29.916	41.0	29.798	29.792	43.3	38	91.3	44.8 47.6	32.0	45.3
MEAN.	29.729	29.723	43.4	29.696	29.690	44.0	38.6	91.5	41.0 43.9	38.4	41.8
									Sum.	2.326	Mean Barometer corrected
											9 A.M. 3 P.M.
									In. Parts.	In. Paris.	In. Paris.
									1837, 17.942.	1838, 19.537.	and 1839, 24.504.

Note.—The daily observations are recorded just as they are read off from the scale, without the application of any correction whatever.

An unusual quantity of rain has fallen this year (1839) compared with those for 1837, 1839:—

THE POOR POET TO THE NEW YEAR.

'Tis done!—my weary pen laid by,
As solemn midnight's hour comes on;
Rest, aching hand—rest, burning eye,
Another gasp, another sigh,
And the Old Year is gone!

Soft-plaining winds and tender showers
Make dirges for his dying hours;
With something of a summer tune,
Like echoes of the voice of June,
They hover gently round his bier,—
Thou art forgiven—die!—O melancholy Year!

Dost count thy deeds? dost bid us weep
Who silent stand to see thee die?
Rememberest how the brightest sleep
In tomb's dungeon grim and deep
Who watched thy cradle nigh?

How thy dark footstep tears have strown
In palace proud, in cottage lone?
The broken loves—the bosoms gay,
Whose eager hopes are left away?
Lo now! he faints! his life hath fled!

Peace, angry lip, no more!—'tis sin to chide the dead!

Ring out, loud bells! "The Year is dead!
"Long live the Year!" let minstrels sing
And trumpets shout, and wreaths be shed,
And revellers drain their goblets red,
To hail the new-made King.

Alas! we have been sore oppressed,
But he is come, and we are blest;
And long and calm his reign shall be,
And cares before the legions flee
Of his bright hours,—till Age forlorn
Smooths his thin locks, in joy that such a Year was born!

He speaks! and in my breast again
Leaps weary Hope, his voice to hear;
"Say'st thou not all my dreams are vain,
"The purple robe, the golden chain,
"Are these thy gifts, O Year?"
Alas! no voice the midnight stirred,
"Twas my own beating heart I heard;
When, wild one! when, from Memory stern,
Wilt thou her chidstening lesson learn?
When, feverish, cease this Earth to roam,
And, disenchanted, dwell with sober Thought at home?

H.F.C.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE. Paris

You alluded last week to the recent election at the French Academy, but I must send you a word or two more concerning it, as one of the hardest literary contests upon record. Foremost among the candidates stood, as you know, the author of "Notre Dame de Paris" and M. Berryer, the celebrated Carlist orator. The title of the former to the rank of Academician, in his twenty-two octavo volumes prose and verse, is too well recognized with you to claim examination or description from me. M. Berryer rested his pretensions on his parliamentary displays alone. He never wrote, and indeed is represented as incapable of writing anything. He is one of those not uncommon instances of men whose conversational powers are unrivaled, whose passions, when properly heated in debate, throw forth whole avalanches of thoughts—profound—grave—gay—ironical—sentimental—one of those men who "can put a tongue in every stone of Rome, and make it rise in mutiny,"—although in the quiet of their own cabinets, with their robes-de-chambre on, they differ not from the common prosaic herd of mankind. One would think that between such rivals the Academ

could have found no difficulty in making its election. But politics had mixed themselves up with the affair, and when politics are in question, the judgment of Frenchmen, no matter what their age or profession, is not to be relied on. Four several times did our learned Areopagites hobble up to the ballot-box, "looking unutterable things," and four times were precisely the same results announced,—i.e., for Berryer twelve votes, for Victor Hugo ten. At length, the session was adjourned and the *dénouement* postponed for three months. Great has been the chafing of the friends of the two parties in the daily papers. "Behold," cry the partisans of Victor Hugo, "on our side are all the more illustrious names of the Academy,—Châteaubriand, De Lamartine, Villemain, Guizot, Philippe de Ségur, &c. You can only boast of three that are even respectable, those of Thiers, Cousin, and Mignet, the rest not being worth naming." This desperate struggle was fruitless, because a considerable fraction of the Academy persisted in voting for a certain M. Casimir Bonjour, of whom you probably never heard before, nor did I, save in connexion with an epigram or two. This literary third estate includes the writers of the old philosophical school, who appear to have inherited, if not the talents of the Wise Man of Ferney, at least an inconsiderable portion of the bitter feelings that rankled in his bosom. The party, MM. Jay, Duval, Etienne, &c., had fallen into such disrepute towards the decline of the Empire, that whole bales of their ponderous compilations are said to have been used as a cheaper sort of ballast by the colonial traders of that period—a circumstance which, coming to the ears of Talleyrand, elicited from that inveterate punster, the remark that the editions recently published by several of his learned colleagues were "*ad usum Delphinii.*"* Since the date of this letter, the death of the Archbishop of Paris has made another vacancy in the French Academy.—Ed.

* Since the date of this letter, the death of the Archbishop of Paris has made another vacancy in the French Academy.—Ed.

The vacancy occasioned amongst the members of the Academy of Fine Arts, by the death of the Due de Blacas, the friend of Charles X., and governor of the Due de Bordeaux, has been filled up, by the election of M. Dumont, *Chef de Bureau* in the division of the Fine Arts, at the Ministry of the Interior. His unsuccessful rival on the occasion, was the Count d'Houtclet.

The tribe of parrying, fencing, biting, and thrusting periodicals, among which the *Charivari* takes the lead, have been just thrown completely into the shade by the *Guépes*, a monthly satire, in prose, by Alphonse Karr. Whoever desires to have a peep at the secrets of French fashionable literature, ought, by all means, to read the *Guépes*, the author of which is himself one of the *métier*, and brings to his task of lashing contemporary folly that quality which ancient rhetoricians recommend so strongly to writers of biography—a sympathy with the persons and times reviewed. Scribe says, “there are three sorts of friends, —the friends we like, the friends we do not like, and the friends we detest.” The evident satisfaction with which Alphonse Karr labours the literary coterie which claims him for its own—the bearded and mustachioed romantic school—prove the possible truth of Scribe’s not unphilosophical definition.

Our musical and dramatic public is at this moment in a state of high fever. Mademoiselle Rachael has reappeared, as you know, at the Théâtre Français, amidst the most noisy demonstrations of applause. Unfortunately, the health of our young tragedian is visibly declining. It is said that her father is too eager "to coin her blood to drachmas"—that the Faculty are likely to interfere, and that they have ordered her to spend a season in Italy, which, it is hoped, will enable her frail form to bear that working* of the spirit within, without which the stately works of Corneille and Racine are no better than painted sepulchres. The Minister of the Interior has presented the fair artist with a most suitable travelling companion:—namely, an edition of the French classics richly bound in gold and morocco. Since M. Monnaye has been associated with M. Duponchel in the direction of the Grand Opéra, the theatre of the Rue Lepelletière has become much more attractive. On Monday last, a pupil of the *Conservatoire*, Mademoiselle Dobré, made her *début* as *Mathilde*, in "Guillaume Tell," with great success. Meanwhile, the Opéra Comique has made an important acquisition in the person of Madame Eugène Garcia. While speaking of our musical prospects, I must not forget the lamentable death, by suicide, of our celebrated pianist, Schunke,—and the fatality which seems to pursue the unfortunate family of poor Nourrit,—the only surviving son of that distinguished artist (born in July last, amid all the misery of his father's loss) having been carried off, after short illness. To this obituary I must add the names of M. de Luzy, for nearly twenty years Secretary to the Royal Academy of Music, and of Aloys Mooser, the celebrated organ-builder of Friburg, whose great master-piece is the renowned organ of the collegiate church of Saint-Nicholas, in that town,—where he has died at the age of 69.

A trial, arising out of a supposed case of poisoning, which has recently occupied the Supreme Criminal Court here, is rendered remarkable by a striking application to medical jurisprudence of an important chemical discovery of M. Orfila. The experiments are obviously of great interest and importance, and have attracted the attention of the Academy. It has long been known to medical men, that the presence of arsenic in the stomachs of persons poisoned by that substance was not always to be detected, the greater portion having, perhaps, been rejected, and the remainder absorbed. The evidence, therefore, which science should have furnished to the researches of justice was too often imperfect. It occurred to M. Orfila, that it might be possible to pursue the poison *beyond* the stomach, and to trace it in the flesh, the nerves, the liver, and the blood. The improved chemical resources of the present day have rendered the detection of arsenic possible, even where it exists in quantities the most minute. Before, however, it could be said that the arsenic so found was the evidence of crime, it was necessary to ascertain that the various organs did not themselves contain that substance *naturally*. Now the analysis made with this view *did* indicate the existence of very minute quanti-

ties of the poison in question in the bones,—and left it probable that it existed also in the flesh and viscera, in their normal condition: here, again, therefore, science was at fault. Pursuing his experiments, however, to all their consequences, M. Orfila found that this *natural* arsenic (if it may be so called) never reveals itself to the same class of tests used for the exhibition of arsenic absorbed by the act of poisoning; and thus a distinctive character was obtained, which renders this evidence safe and conclusive. There were various other circumstances in this particular case which added to the intricacy of the inquiry, and its consequent interest. For example, the body had been long interred; and it thus became necessary to examine, by analysis, if any and what deduction was to be made for the presence of arsenic in the soil where it had lain. M. Courbe, a young chemist of great distinction, has appealed to the Academy, claiming a share in this discovery,—an appeal which seems unnecessary, M. Orfila himself having openly stated that M. Courbe first called his attention to the fact of the développement of arsenic in the human subject during putrefaction. The subsequent inquiries, which have demonstrated the existence of the metal in bodies whether fresh or decomposed, and all the steps of the experiments which have added the discovery to the sure facts of medical jurisprudence, are M. Orfila's own.

Lewis Hebert, the author of several works on Agriculture and Natural History, has received, on his return from a voyage to the Philippine Islands, the decoration of the Legion of Honour. After encountering a variety of perils and hardships, the narrative of which is forthcoming, Hebert succeeded in penetrating into the heart of the Celestial Empire. He has contrived to bring with him from thence, a quantity of silk-worm eggs, together with some mulberry and tea-tree seed. The latter he is confident of being able to acclimate in Europe,— most important result, now that your tea-consuming countrymen are at daggers-drawing with the Celestial representative—the mighty Lin.

Our booksellers, like your own, have been of late occupied in the preparation of illustrated editions and splendid trifles, to meet the demands of the season ; and the advertising columns of our journals present a tempting display of this sort of intellectual Christmas fare. As exceptions, however, I may mention a work by a retired officer, M. Dugenne, giving, under the unpretending title of 'Panorama de la Ville de Pau,' a lively and anecdotal history, from the earliest days to the present, of the Bearn country, so rich in historical recollections—the country of the Gastons, the heroïc Jeanne d'Albret, and her great son, Henri IV., the most beloved name in all the modern Book of Kings,—and the fourth volume of M. Rosseuw Saint-Hilaire's 'Histoire d'Espagne. (See *Atheny*, No. 511.)

The pupils of the Ecole Polytechnique are about to erect a monument to the memory of Dulong; and the Academy of Sciences, Belles Lettres, and Arts of Rouen, of which city he was a native, has announced itself as a contributor. I may also mention, that the Académie Française has elected M. Dupin for its Director, and M. Jay its Chancellor.

Boston

As you have shown a strong interest in the Penny Postage system, which is about to be adopted in your country, I presume you will be glad to hear that there is some probability of a similar policy being introduced into ours. The present Postmaster-General, Mr. Kendall, who is a man of energy, recommended a reduction when he came into office; and from sundry demonstrations at Washington, especially an article in the *Democratic Review*, which possesses a semi-official authority, I think it fairly to be inferred, that Mr. Kendall's views prevail pretty strongly in the administration, and that a bill essentially like yours, will be introduced in Congress so soon as the successful experiment in England shall have demonstrated its practicability. The article referred to furnishes an interesting account of our Post Office system, from first to last. The earliest posts in the country were, it appears, established by William Penn in 1688; and it was not till twenty or thirty years after that any more general system was thought of. Franklin, the first general deputy postmaster of the colonies, was appointed in 1753, with a salary be-

tween him and his confederate of 600*l.*, ‘if they could get it.’ Franklin made such efforts to improve the condition of the office, that he brought himself in debt 900*l.*, instead of gaining his share of the 600*l.* Through his exertions, however, letters, which used to take six, were passed from Philadelphia to Boston in three weeks. At that time there were only sixty post-offices in the whole United States. In 1796 there were but seventy-five, with 1,875 miles of post routes, and a nett total revenue of \$31,716, of which Philadelphia contributed one-fourth. In 1798, it took forty days to write from Portland (Maine), to Savannah (Georgia), and receive an answer: in 1813, twenty days; in 1839, twelve days. In 1768, thirty-two days between Philadelphia and Lexington; in 1810, sixteen days; in 1839, eight days. In 1798 there were nine persons employed in the General Post Office; in 1816 fifteen persons; in 1839, one hundred. In 1838 the number of post-offices was 12,519: the amount of postage, \$4,235,077; miles of post-roads, 134,818. Generally there has been a surplus revenue. In 1837 it was nearly \$600,000. Our present letter-postage was fixed in 1816, at the following rates:—

The reduction, if it take place, will probably be to one cent. The measure will be popular, and once started, nothing short of this will satisfy either the parties, or the people.

You had lately an elaborate report before the Asiatic Society—the purport of which was to show, that England ought and could supply herself with cotton from her own Eastern possessions. This paper has excited considerable attention in the United States, as might be expected. I have personally nothing to say of the scheme, either commercially or politically, but I will give you briefly the argument of an intelligent merchant, of Philadelphia, who speaks from personal observation: it is always well to hear both sides. He takes up three points: 1st. The ability of India to produce the quantity required. 2nd. To produce it at a price as low or lower than other growers; and 3rd. To produce it of a quality equal or superior to other cottons. The first point is admitted, supposing the quantity wanted to be, as stated, 400 millions of pounds. He makes it appear, indeed, that India at present produces over 590 millions—that is, almost as much cotton as is grown in the United States, and with her dense population she could double or treble it, were a market found. The cotton crop of the United States may be estimated at 1,600,000 bales, each of 400lb.—total 640,000,000lb. India exports about 100 millions of pounds. As to cost, at the average Calcutta rate, it is calculated that cotton would cost on board ship about 5d. per lb., or at a freight of 5*l*. per ton of 50 cubic feet containing 1,500lb. screwed cotton, the cost landed in England would be 5*d.* 4-5*ths*. The average price of Uplands in England may be stated at 8*d.* per pound, which, with an average crop, would remunerate the planter. But he says that, comparing the qualities and cost of the two articles together, the English consumers consider American cotton the cheaper; and he does not believe that the India cotton can be very soon much improved in quality; and alluding to the Asiatic report, he observes—“From the manner in which this writer speaks of the business, one might suppose it quite new in the hands of Europeans, instead of which, for the last twenty-five or thirty years, many intelligent and enterprising men have embarked their capitals and energies in fruitless efforts to improve the quality of the article.”

Elsewhere on this point he speaks thus:—

"In respect to the success of the experiments tried in the north-western provinces my information disagrees *in toto* with that of the writer quoted. True, I have seen Upland Georgian growing in a *garden* not far from Agra in very flourishing condition, but was informed by the gentleman owning it, who had been for upwards of twenty years an agent of the Hon. East India Company for the purchase of cotton, that all his attempts to improve permanently the quality of the article had failed, owing probably to soil and climate. The first year's growth will generally produce good cotton where American seed is sown, but it rapidly deteriorates in succeeding

years, and very soon is no better than the cotton of the country. This gentleman had used great exertions to clean his cotton thoroughly, and had even imported two American cotton gins, which, however, he did not find to answer, and had returned to the old mode of picking by hand. If cotton of the description named is really grown in any merchantable quantity, it is truly marvellous that a cotton factory at Budge Budge, fifteen miles below Calcutta, on the Hooghly should import raw cotton from the United States to spin into yarn for the consumption of the country. Yet this has twice been done within a few years past."

In reply to other statements, the writer asserts, that "the fine cotton spoken of as growing in the neighbourhood of Dacca is cultivated in so small a quantity, if at all, as not to be worthy of notice; and that the Dacca muslins are now rarely made, English muslins made from American cotton having taken their place even in India." He further asserts that more has been said than facts would justify of the experiments of the Madras government. "When at Madras in the latter part of 1837, I procured," he adds, "a sample of Timivelly cotton, which is the finest description of India cotton exported, and now send you a portion to judge whether America has to fear rivalry in that quarter. The value of the sample was Mds. Rups. 87 per candy of 500 pounds, or about 54d. per pound on board." So much, in few words, for what may be called the American side of the question. It is made one of statistics and physics altogether; the writer goes into no political considerations.

In the literary department we have little that is new, beyond an announcement that Audubon is about to engage in a great work on American quadrupeds. With this view he is about to re-enter the western forests as enthusiastic as ever. They have persuaded him, at New York, to exhibit his original ornithological drawings, the entire series of which remains in his possession. This collection, like Catlin's Indian Gallery, is national, and ought to be purchased by Congress. I hope it will be.

Marryat's book was received here quite as well as could be expected. It is full of contradictions and mistakes, and though spirited and good-humoured will by no means bear examination. Take a specimen in what he says of a part of Kentucky:—"It is indeed a beautiful and beauteous land; on the whole, the most eligible in the Union." In another place, "I consider Wisconsin Territory as the finest portion of North America, not only for its soil, but its climate." Again:—"I have been for some time journeying through the province of Upper Canada, and, on the whole, I consider it the finest portion of all North America." The Captain thinks it strange there should be a poor-rate in America, but elsewhere he exclaims,—"What cargoes of crime, folly and recklessness do we [the English] yearly ship off to America! America ought to be very much obliged to us;" and he shows that out of 2,246 persons committed to the Boston House of Correction, during a certain period, 1,100 were foreigners; and yet the foreigners in Massachusetts are, to the natives, only in the ratio of about one to fifteen. On the subject of education, again, the Captain is sadly at fault. He undertakes to prove that we are more ignorant than his own countrymen, and establishes with this view a scale of merit among the States, in which Pennsylvania stands the thirteenth. Very well! Now let us see what is the condition of things in this the thirteenth State. Official documents of the date of March last show that, exclusive of Philadelphia City,

The number of male scholars in the Common Schools is 127,677
— the number of females 106,024

Under the patronage of the State are also eight colleges, having 1,509
Forty-three academies 2,420
Fifteen female seminaries 550
Common schools of Philadelphia 17,000

Making the number of pupils wholly or partially educated at the public expense 253,180

The population of Pennsylvania is rated at 1,600,000. Certainly this is not a very bad case for a State, the thirteenth only in the scale of merit. Once more—on temperance; the Captain is uneasy at the credit we get about this. He says—"That 700 Temperance Societies have been formed it is

true. That 3,000 distilleries have stopped from principle may also be true; but the reports take no notice of the many which have been *set up in their stead, &c., &c.*" Now this is very loose. The reports do not notice all these things. It is only the Captain who "takes no notice." For example, the report states, that in New York State the drinking-houses are now 2,507, whereas there were 3,162 ten years ago. The present number of distilleries is 200: in 1825 there were 1129. In the city of New York the grain distilleries in 1827 were 17; there are now only 9, and the importation of foreign spirits has in the last twelve months decreased twenty-five per cent. I need not discuss here the intrinsic importance of these facts, or of these mistakes. I wish only to show that the Captain is not to be relied on. His writing-habits are too loose. So much for travellers. I will dismiss the subject with adding that Mr. Stephens is just gone to Guatemala on a diplomatic mission, which will give him capital opportunities; and of these he is determined to make the best use. We may expect something, therefore, about the great ruins. Catherwood, the "Jerusalem-man," goes with him to draw.

I ought, perhaps, to take some notice of Chevalier de Guestner's late document about our railroads, which he has so thoroughly examined. It is not yet complete, but shows some results of much interest. He makes out that there are 3,000 miles finished in the United States, and rates the number for next spring at 4,100. The capital invested is about \$60,000,000, or \$20,000 a mile. The average profit is now 5½ per cent., with a yearly increase, however, of 15 to 20 per cent. in the gross income; so that the investment is pronounced a good one. In Belgium the roads have cost \$41,300 a mile, or double ours. The cost of travelling is there but one-fifth what ours is. The rate of speed here, including stoppages, is 10 to 15 miles the hour; there, 17. Their gross income is \$6,000 the mile, while ours is \$3,075. The average Belgian profit is 5 per cent. to our 5½. We are discussing briskly, just now, the proposed reduction of prices on some of our great lines. There are considerations about it, peculiar to this country, which will readily occur to you. The Chevalier observes that most of our locomotives are made at home now, and he speaks well of them. I see that the Philadelphians continue to send them to Europe. On the other hand, a Liverpool ship brought us a whole iron steamer, the other day, in sections. The length is 160 feet, I believe! They have just launched a much larger one at Pittsburgh.

At St. Louis they talk strongly of a wire suspension bridge over the Mississippi, and the city has appropriated money for the purpose.

Speaking of curiosities, you may have heard Cochran's many-chambered rifles and ordnance spoken of. He is now making a six-pounder for Mehemet Ali! He made a twelve-pounder for the Sultan, at Constantinople, in 1835, which gives eight discharges a minute, and has no recoil.

The silk notion is not so wild with us as it has been, but is more decided. I have no doubt that we shall be able to produce the raw article, as we do cotton, for exportation. Why should not France, for instance, take it from us, instead of Italy, and, in exchange for the manufactured articles, of which we take \$20,000,000 worth yearly of her. At the south and west they can raise it very cheap, and if cotton is to fail them, it can be raised still cheaper. The Abolitionists are already advising the slave-holders to look to it. The latter, you know, have been trying to keep up their cotton-prices by combination. They might as well "bay the moon." Here is a specimen of our trafficking, which poor Mathews would have laughed at. About 250,000 mulberry-trees, the paper says, "the property of Mr. Physic, were sold by public auction yesterday, in the short space of twenty minutes. Upwards of 3,000 persons were in attendance. The trees were sold by catalogue as they stood in rows, and the most of them were purchased by individuals from other States. They averaged about three feet in height, and the sales amounted to about \$73,000." This Mr. Physic has his cocoonery at German town, near Philadelphia, and has fed this season 2,000,000 of worms, and has 400,000 mulberry trees growing. He is about planting sixty acres more—and the year after next he calculates on feeding 15,000,000 of worms!

I see you talk of an Agricultural College, and a Professorship at Oxford. We are thinking of like things here. The Legislature of New York have incorporated a State Agricultural School, with a capital of \$100,000, with liberty to increase it to \$200,000. It contemplates a farm of three or four hundred acres of land, with suitable buildings, &c. The education interest in general does not subside. The state of Missouri has done itself credit on this score. The case may strike you as a little curious, and I quote a notice at length from a St. Louis paper:

"We learn that the Book Commissioners for building the State University, returned to Jefferson city, from their examination of sites proposed in the different counties, and opened the bids on the 24th instant. The following is a statement of the bids of the several counties, including the lands, viz.:-

Boon County	\$11,921
Calloway County	99,154
Howard County	96,799
Cooper County	46,137
Cole County	38,064

Boon county being the highest bidder, and offering an eligible site, was selected as the county entitled to the location. Boon gives three hundred acres of land, adjoining the town of Columbia, on a part of which stands the Columbia College building. The site is equal in beauty to any that could be selected in the State; the lands, a fraction less than three hundred acres, and the buildings, were valued at about \$30,000."

I do not remember whether I have ever mentioned a Mr. Burritt, a working blacksmith in Massachusetts, who has lately made a sensation among our savans. He has, somehow or other, managed to acquaint himself extensively with thirty or forty languages. The Royal Society of Antiquaries at Paris have just sent him some books to help him in the Celto-Breton, with a highly complimentary letter. The French Academy of Industry have also awarded to Professor Morse, of New York, a medal for his electro-magnetic telegraph; but I have not heard of any practical results from this invention.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

It is our sad duty to open the New Year by addressing the Obituary of the past.

We have first to record the death of a distinguished Academician, William Hilton, one among the few British painters who bent his efforts to sustain Historical Art—efforts which could only deserve success, without being able to command it. Patronage at present runs in another and a lower line, to which Genius will seldom stoop, unless it have more prudence than pride. Some of his pictures stand as public monuments—the 'Magdalene washing Christ's feet' in London, the 'Crucifixion' at Liverpool, the 'Lazarus' at Newark. A work of fine colour and effect, the 'Crowning with Thorns,' was bought and presented, we believe, by the British Institution to St. Peter's Chapel, London. Several remain at his own apartments—"St. Peter in Prison," 'Sir Calepine,' &c. His 'Death of Harold,' and 'Rebecca at the Well' are in the collection of Mr. Vernon, whose taste and liberal patriotic spirit our noblemen seem prone rather to envy than imitate. Let us here cite an illustrative anecdote: a certain high-titled personage, who shall be nameless, bought of the painter a five hundred pound picture—released himself afterwards from his bargain, on the ground of hallucination at the time—and after that again, purchased a large ducal property, which he added to his own!—Mr. Hilton was a skilful designer for an Englishman, and even as such, a superior colourist. His 'Europa,' 'Amphitrite,' and other works, evince this latter quality to a pre-eminent degree. Among his later productions, were the 'Infant Warrior,' exhibited in 1836, and the 'Murder of the Innocents,' in 1838. Many of his works we have not mentioned: among his, 'Comus,' an earlier specimen, of less perfect mechanism, displays much original character and beauty. Born at Lincoln, he was first apprenticed to a mezzotint engraver; was elected R.A. in 1820.—'Ganymede' being his presentation picture, still visible at the Academy—of which he was Keeper till his demise. He died on Monday, the 30th of last month, aged fifty-three, at the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. De Wint, the

water-colourist, who possesses various of his drawings, exquisite for grace and poetic conception. His death was occasioned by the asthma, and by the strength of his affections; for he never recovered the loss of a beloved wife some years since. Though his frame was attenuated by sickness and sorrow, he retained the lustre of genius in his eye, and its brightness on his expansive forehead, to the last. His manners were singularly amiable and pleasing. It is more than the common cant of posthumous panegyric to add, that he died regretted, respected, and admired by all who could appreciate mental and moral excellence in union.

Another loss which will be severely felt in an extensive circle of private friends is, that of Mr. James Smith, one of the authors of 'The Rejected Addresses.' He died on Tuesday the 24th ult., in his 65th year, after a long and painful illness, the result of which was, we know, foreseen by him many months since, and met with cheerful resignation.—On the same day also, died, Davies Gilbert, formerly President of the Royal Society. He was an amiable and accomplished gentleman, devoted to science and literature. He wrote several works connected with the History and Antiquities of Cornwall, Memoirs on Suspension Bridges, the Improvement of Steam Engines, and other scientific subjects.

Among the publishing announcements of the last few days, one of the most important is from Mr. Charles Knight, of 'A Complete Dictionary of Geography.' Such a work is much wanted; and nothing can be more pleasant and plausible than the Prospektus. The Editors, indeed, promise everything that ought to be desired, and we are quite willing to believe that they intend, to the utmost of their ability, to keep their word; but we must say, as we did when the great Biographical Dictionary was announced, give us their names, and the names of their *collaborateurs*, and then we shall be able to judge for ourselves; and when the work is printed, affix the signature of the writer to each article—let us have no joint-stock responsibility. Another work of a like character, announced by Messrs. Taylor & Walton, is 'A Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities.' The works of Potter and Adam are well known, and were not, at the time of publication, undeserving of the fame they acquired; but philological studies have made great progress in Europe, especially in Germany, within the last forty or fifty years, and it is high time that our own literature should benefit by these researches. We have good hopes that this Dictionary will answer expectation, for the publishers state that the initials of the writer shall be affixed to each article, and a list of the names of the contributors published at the close of the work.—We may here mention one or two other works stated to be forthcoming, although we are not certain that we have not announced some of them before. Among those of best promise, are 'Travels in Cuba,' by D. Turnbull—'Narrative of a Voyage to Madeira, Tenerife, and along the Shores of the Mediterranean,' by W. R. Wilde—'Eleven Years in Ceylon,' by Major Forbes—'Memoirs of the Princess Daschka, Lady of Honour to the Empress Catherine the Second'—'The Court and Camp of Runjeet Singh,' by the Hon. G. W. Osborne—'Lights and Shades of Military Life,' by Major-General Sir C. Napier—'The Ingoldsby Legends'—'The Path-finder,' by Fenimore Cooper—and 'Cousin Geoffrey,' by Theodore Hook.

What may be the position of Painting in England during the next twelve months, when the court shall possess a Prince who, according to rumour, has not only elegant and intellectual tastes, but a desire to surround himself with persons of equal refinement, it is not easy to foresee. The possible direction which Music may take is, we think, more clearly indicated by a sign or two; and these come not from the Court, but from among the people. Though we gladly accept, by way of hopeful promise, such indications as are afforded by the success of the *Concerts Musard*—for the accommodation of which a splendid room is about to be erected immediately on the site chosen last season, that of Jaunay's Hotel, Leicester Square—we cannot but remember, that the popularity of their model, the Parisian *one-franc* Concerts, has been ephemeral—nay, beyond this, we cannot but conceive that many peculiar and social hindrances still stand in the way to prevent our

countrymen from becoming clever instrumental performers, or, if such, willing to subject themselves to subordination for the production of great general effects. At the same time, we know, that a real and honest love of the Art is spreading throughout the middle classes, and of this the increasing adoption and practice of choral music would seem to be not only the natural, but also the inevitable development. Facts are on our side—witness the prosperity of the Exeter Hall amateurs, which enables them this year to add to their resources an organ of great power and excellence. An improved orchestra is now their *desideratum*; a conductor capable of not only advancing with, but also of leading the ranks under his care. Every good and considerate feeling forbids us to speak harshly of one who has managed to train up and keep together a Society now capable of effecting any musical end; but we must, for Art's sake, wish that the commander were further ahead of his troops, more sensitive to the deficiencies of his corps, and more capable of correcting them. But, besides the great doings at Exeter Hall, —success be with them for the year 1840!—and besides the flourishing of the less-known City societies, not forgotten, though somewhat kept out of notice by the showier distractions of this Babel—other signs of a disposition to take up vocal music are apparent. More than one professor has recently announced his intention of opening classes for part-singers—more than one rumour has been brought to us of attempts likely to be made to diffuse the same sound and healthful accomplishment among the classes analogous to those instructed by M. Mainzer, in Paris (*Athen. No. 527*). Whether, however, these efforts concern artists, amateurs, or the people, we trust that all who occupy themselves with reviving a hearty and wholesome English pastime, will fulfil their task sensibly as well as diligently, and depart so far at least from the traditions of their ancestors, as to reject that repulsive and unnatural thing, the counter-tenor or male *alto* voice. Another month will see the musical season of London fairly, and we hope fruitfully, commenced. Many are the reports of great activity astir among the Philharmonic Directors, which, as they ought, begin with an entire and radical reform in the position of the several instruments in their orchestra, by which the singers, instead of, as formerly, being drowned by the *vio-loncello* and *contrabass* which circled them, will stand in the midst of the violins, the latter being advanced to foremost places. It is fruitless, we suppose, to wish for such a further change as should ensure us one leader and conductor for the entire season: contenting ourselves, therefore, with what is within reach, we must rest on the promises of striking novelties so liberally made—Spohr's Historical Symphony, and Berlioz's orchestral version of 'Romeo and Juliet' (to be directed by its composer), being among the number. Another change in the statutes of the Philharmonic Society abolishes the single guinea tickets, and replaces the audience in its old exclusiveness. The *Antient Concerts*, too, are about to be re-organized—how, it is not yet known. Mr. Blagrove's quartett party will resume their performances early in February, with the additional aid of Mr. Lindley and Sig. Dragonetti: till then, we presume the present pause will continue. As to the Italian Opera, so little novelty has hitherto marked its course in Paris—the 'Inez de Castro' of Persiani (the husband of the *prima donna*) being the only new work hitherto produced; and that one so weak, as only to be resorted to as a last resource—that little novelty is, we fear, to be looked for in London. The present dearth of new music for the lyric stage of Italy, is pressing enough almost to force from us the wish that Rossini was, by circumstances, driven once again to the garret and the truckle-bed, under the pressure of whose wretchedness he wrote his 'Mose' and 'Barbiere,' and, best of all, his 'Otello.'

Some of our readers may like to be informed, that the New Mineral Gallery, and the New South Gallery, at the British Museum, containing the coral, sea-egg, star-fish, and insects, have been this week opened to the public. The recent Malta journals mention some interesting and extensive excavations as having recently taken place at Credni, near Makluba, distant about six miles from Valetta. The site of these operations had long been marked by some rude and gigantic

masses of stone, obviously artificially deposited there; but it was only on the 24th of last October that the task of upturning the earth commenced. As the work proceeded, the outlines of a building were clearly made out. It is divided into three parts, the foundations of Cyclopean massiveness—within and without are various architectural fragments of the same date. The bones of animals were also found, fragments of pottery, eight grotesque idols, and one naked figure, all much mutilated. In their dwarfishness and uncouth attitudes, these figures are said to bear some resemblance to the Bacchus recently discovered at Pompeii, and now in the Museo Borbonico at Naples. All, with the exception of one, which is of *terra cotta*, are made of the *terracotta* of Malta. Further results may still be hoped for from these excavations. The remains at present discovered are considered by antiquaries and learned persons as sepulchral.

It is stated, in a letter from Russia, that the Emperor has created in the Academy of Medicine at St. Petersburg a professorship of the Literature and History of Medicine, and ordered the publication of a Medical Journal, in foreign languages. The army physician, Theodore Stürmer, well known for his scientific labours, has been appointed to fill the new chair, as also to be the translator of the Academic Journal.

SPLENDID EXHIBITION.—ROYAL GALLERY, ADELAIDE-STREET, LIVERPOOL ARCADE, WEST STRAND.—Palace of Light, by Mr. Goldsmith, the Patentee of the Lamp from Manchester—Electrical Eel alive, the only one in Europe—Electricity and Magnetism—Steam-Gun—Oxy-hydrogen Microscope—Mr. Robson's Patent Signal Lights shown daily, and innumerable other attractive Novelties—Open daily at 10, A.M.—Admittance, 1s.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, 39, Regent-street.—MORNING AND EVENING EXHIBITIONS.—Hours of Exhibitions:—Twelve, Magnetic Experiments; half-past twelve, Meteorology; half-past one, Electric Telegraph; half-past one, Operatives in the Hall of Manufacture; two, Lectures on Chemistry or Natural Philosophy; quarter-past three, Electrical Experiments; quarter-past three, Diver and Diving-Bell; four, Microscope.—Among the Models, is the Brick-making Machine, invented by Lord Tweeddale, together with the finest specimens of the Diorama;—and the formation of the Medals by Voltaic Electricity.—Open daily at half-past ten, and close at half-past four. Admittance, 1s. each.

THE THAMES TUNNEL.
IS OPEN to the Public every day, (except Sunday), from Nine in the Morning until Dark.—Admittance 1s. each. Entrance near the Church at Rotherhithe, on the Surrey side of the River. The Tunnel is now upwards of 1,000 feet in length, brilliantly lighted with gas, and is COMPLETED TO WITHIN 140 FEET FROM THE WALL AT WAPPING.
Company's Office, By order,
Walbrook Buildings, Walbrook, J. CHARLIER,
December, 1839. Clerk to the Company.

SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY

STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 16.—T. R. Edmonds, Esq., in the chair.— Seven new Fellows of the Society were elected; and five Foreign Honorary Members: M. Ducpetiaux of Brussels, M. Mallet of Geneva, M. Villermé of Paris, M. Meidinger of Frankfort, and Sig. Gioja of Naples.

The attention of the Society was first directed to a statistical account of Leeds, an abstract of which was communicated to the Society by Mr. Baker, a member of the Town Council of Leeds, and the principal agent in the prosecution of the plan for collecting the requisite facts. This gentleman was present, and, at the request of the meeting, he offered a series of statements, descriptive and explanatory, of the objects and results of this inquiry, which is especially worthy of public notice and commendation, not only as exhibiting an accurate account of the condition of the working classes in one of the most populous and important manufacturing towns in the kingdom, but as furnishing the first instance of a municipal council undertaking a methodical investigation of the condition of the town and population under its charge, for the purpose of ascertaining the existence, and full extent, of evils and abuses requiring remedy. In November, 1838, the town council appointed, and provided with funds, a statistical committee, which accomplished the objects proposed, and reported thereon at the end of last October. The expense incurred was £207., and the exact knowledge of facts thus obtained is valuable, as well for the purposes of good municipal government as for general statistical comparisons. The following are a few of the principal facts collected:—many of the streets of Leeds are notorious for their wretched and filthy appearance. The sewerage, drainage, and cleansing of the streets formed, therefore, one of the primary points of the statistical com-

mittee's inquiry. Of a total of 586 streets only 68 are paved by the town, 137 are merely partially, and badly, paved, and never swept; and 96 are neither paved, drained, sewered, nor swept. Several streets, inhabited by large numbers of the working classes, are almost impassable in wet weather, and exhibit accumulations of every description of filth and refuse. One, in particular, containing 176 poor inhabitants, was instance, as not having had its filthy surface disturbed since the time of its formation, 15 years ago. Many whole streets of dwellings, occupied by hundreds of the manufacturing classes, are destitute of every means of preserving that cleanliness and decency which distinguish civilized communities from hordes of savages, so that the surface of the street often forms a general and undisturbed receptacle, presenting at once a source of extreme disgust to the mind, and of dangerous disease to the body. A further proof of the neglected condition of the streets inhabited by the operatives appears in the facts that, more than 200 are crossed by clothes lines, which obstruct, and occasion many accidents to passengers at night, and that during the prosecution of the present statistical inquiry the openings of cellar steps in the streets were the cause of five cases of broken legs. Only 40 of the total 586 streets are wholly sewer'd; 47 are partially sewer'd, 159 are wholly without sewers, and of 356 it is not ascertainable if they are sewer'd or not. The influence of cleanliness on the duration of human life appears in a decrease of the rate of mortality inversely proportionate with the increase of cleanly observances, for in the districts most subject to filthy nuisances the deaths are as 1 to 23, while in those better provided with the means of cleanliness they are only 1 to 36. A table of 1,742 deaths, distinguishing the trades of the persons, and the diseases of which they died, shows that, out of that number 700 were from consumption. The total population of Leeds is 82,120, consisting of 39,411 males, and 42,709 females. The number of inhabited dwelling-houses is 17,839, of which 661 are occupied by owners, and 17,178 by tenants. Uninhabited dwellings 440. Number of dwellings rented under 5l. 272; between 5l. and 10l. 8,331; 10l. to 20l. 2,640; above 20l. 1,596. Cellar dwellings 555. The average number of individuals to each family is 4½. Married persons 27,762; single 999; widows 2,297; widowers 693; lodgers 4,283; domestic servants 4,509; children 41,577. Irish families 996. Children under the age of 0 years 20,445; between 9 and 13 years 6,854; between 13 and 21 years 9,947; above 21 years 4,331. The number of the population engaged in manual work is 61,675, namely,—power-loom weavers 10,663; hand-loom weavers 1,289; about 4,000 are employed in the manufacture of flax; woolecombers 138; select trades, 13,233; miscellaneous 17,916; and children and servants 18,436. A series of tables exhibit the statistics of crime in Leeds during the last 9 years, specifying the number, age, sex, and trade of every person brought before the magistrates, and the results of their trials. The amount of poor rate annually collected on property is 16,672l. There are 216 inns and public houses, and 235 beer-shops. Houses of ill fame 98—51 public and 47 private; and 2 public gambling houses. There are 2 churches, and 31 dissenting chapels, affording accommodation for 47,051 persons, out of a total population of 82,120. With respect to popular education, it is ascertained that the number of children attending 156 day-schools, including 360 children in factory schools, is 6,769; and in Sunday schools there are 11,439. It is hence shown that the number of children not attending any school is 15,232. In 80 of the 156 schools, writing and arithmetic are not taught, and only in a very few is taught anything beyond the rudiments of English reading. Many other facts have been subjected to the careful examination of the Leeds Statistical Committee, the particulars of which will come before the public in a more elaborate form when the corporation prints the Report of its inquiry.

An abstract was next read of the Report of the Rev. Mr. Clay 'On the Criminal Offenders confined in the Gaol of Preston,' together with an abstract of a similar Report of the Rev. Mr. Burnet, respecting the Gaol of Lewes.

A third paper was brought before the Society 'On the Commercial Statistics of Ceylon,' by John Capper, Esq., Corresponding Member.—It exhibited

a number of numerical facts indicating the progress of commerce in the island, its natural resources and capabilities, and the operation of causes producing a rapid increase of its importance to Great Britain as a wealthy commercial colony.

ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 14.—Francis Baily, Esq. in the chair.

The Rev. J. W. Maher, B.A., of Queen's College, Cambridge; the Rev. Temple Chevallier, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the University of Durham; Lieut. Henry D. Harness, R.E.; and Stephen J. Rigaud, Esq., Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, were severally balloted for, and duly elected Fellows of the Society.

The following communications were read:—

1. On the Parallax of Sirius. By Thomas Henderson, Esq. Astronomer Royal for Scotland.—The parallax of Sirius, the brightest star in the heavens, has been several times the subject of investigation among astronomers. From the variations of the zenith distances observed at Paris, the second Cassini inferred a parallax in declination amounting to six seconds of space; and, from similar variations in the observations of La Caillé made at the Cape of Good Hope, some astronomers have deduced a parallax in declination of four seconds. Piazzi has also obtained from his observations a parallax of the same amount. On the other hand, La Caillé's observations of zenith distances made at Paris, more numerous and certain than those made at the Cape, do not exhibit any sensible parallax; and the observations which have since been made in the observatories of Europe, would appear to lead to the same result, as no parallax has ever been deduced from them. In the *Fundamenta Astronomia*, M. Bessel has investigated, from Bradley's Observations of Differences of Right Ascension of Sirius and a Lyre, the sum of the parallaxes of the two stars, and has found it to be an insensible quantity. The extensive series of observations of Sirius, made with the mural circle of the Observatory at the Cape of Good Hope, is well adapted for the investigation of the parallax, as the observations possess some advantages over those made in Europe. The star is near the zenith of the Cape, and the temperature is nearly the same when it passes the meridian at noon in June, and at midnight in December, the periods of the greatest parallaxes in declination; so that the irregularities and uncertainties of refraction, which affect observations in Europe, may be supposed to disappear.

From May 1832 to May 1833, ninety-seven observations of Sirius were made by Mr. Henderson with the mural circle at the Cape Observatory, of which sixty-three were made by direct vision, and thirty-four by reflexion; and in Mr. Maclear's printed observations of zenith distances, made with the same instrument, there are sixty-seven observations of the double altitude of the star, made between August 1836 and December 1837. Each of these series of observations was made in one position of the telescope upon the circle, so that in each series the similar observations were referred to the same divisions. The observations made by Mr. Henderson have been reduced in the same manner as those of a *Centauri*, given in his memoir on the parallax of the latter star. The declinations of Sirius have been determined by comparisons with such of the principal or standard stars as were observed on the same day; and it is consequently assumed that, in the observations of the stars of comparison, any errors which may arise from supposing their parallaxes to be insensible, and the coefficient of aberration to be correctly assumed, neutralize each other. The mean declinations of the standard stars of comparison have been taken from the catalogue annexed to the author's 'Memoir on the Declinations of the Principal Stars'; the absolute places of the stars are not required, but only their relative positions with regard to each other. On the whole, Mr. Henderson concludes that the parallax of Sirius is not greater than half a second of space, and that it is probably much less.

2. 'A Catalogue of Twenty-seven Stars of the Pleiades.' By M. Bessel, Director of the Observatory of Königsberg.—The catalogue was computed by M. Bessel from meridian observations made by himself and his assistant Dr. Busche. It contains the positions, annual precession, and its secular variations in AR and declination, together with the

proper motions, and a comparison with Piazzi's catalogue. In a letter addressed to Mr. Baily, containing the above catalogue, M. Bessel announces, that the observations respecting the parallax of 61 *Cygni* (of which an account has been already given in this journal) have been continued through a second year; and that the result of this new series will agree very nearly with that of the first. The publication of the observations will be delayed for a few months, in order to obtain a more certain determination of the proper motions which the two small stars compared seem to possess; and he adds, that although the weight of the former result was sufficiently great to leave no doubt about the real existence of the parallax, it is gratifying to see its quantity so very nearly confirmed by a second series of observations.

3. A Letter from M. Valz, Director of the Observatory at Marseilles, to the President, Sir J. F. W. Herschel, Bart., relative to the Variation of the Apparent Diameter of Encke's Comet.—After advertizing to some objections suggested by Sir John Herschel to the theory by which M. Valz explains the changes observed in the apparent diameters of some comets, when near their perihelia, namely, the condensation of volume produced by the pressure of an ethereal medium, growing more dense in the vicinity of the sun, the author proceeds to give his own observations on Encke's comet, at the time of its last perihelia passage in 1838, when it appeared under circumstances favourable for observing the nebulosity. He states, that he was able to follow the comet till the evening before the perihelion passage; that he observed it to diminish rapidly, and, after being prodigiously reduced, to melt away, as it were, under his eyes, disappearing only in consequence of its extreme smallness, inasmuch as its brilliancy should, from its position, have continued to increase. The observations and comparisons are then given; and it appears, that the real diameter must have undergone a diminution from the 10th of December, when it was first observed in the morning, until the 18th, when it finally disappeared.

4. A Letter from Professor Schumacher, to Francis Baily, Esq., announcing the Discovery of a Comet by M. Galle, Assistant in the Berlin Observatory.—The comet was discovered on the 2nd of the present month, 17 h. 45 m. mean time (Berlin), in the constellation *Virgo*. Comparing it by the great refractor with a star of the tenth magnitude (which star was immediately compared with γ *Virginis*), M. Galle obtained the following positions:—

Siderial Time, Berlin.	AR. of Comet.	Declination of Comet.
h. m. s.	h. m. s.	° ' "
11 1 14	12 36 25.18	— — —
11 9 42	12 36 28.26	— 10 22.8
11 21 45	12 36 32.38	— 10 13.9
11 40 39	12 36 39.63	— 9 57.3

These observations give its daily motions in AR, + 2° 12', in decl. + 0° 19'. It has a well-defined nucleus, as a nucleus, within the uniform nebula, which, opposite to the sun, expands in the form of a tail.

5. 'Tables for the Calculation of Precession, for the year 1825, of Stars observed by M. Bessel in the several Zones, from -15° to +15° Declination.' By Dr. Max Weisse, Director of the Observatory at Cracow.

6. 'Observations of Moon and Moon-culminating Stars, Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites, and Occultations of Fixed Stars by the Moon, made at the Observatory of Paramatta, in New South Wales, in the year 1838, by Mr. Dunlop.' Communicated by Sir Thomas Macdougal Brisbane, Bart.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Nov. 4.—G. R. Waterhouse, Esq., Vice President, in the chair.—R. W. Lack, Esq., was elected a member.—Mr. Trenchard exhibited a remarkable variety of *Vanessa Urticea*, and Mr. Hope a collection of insects from Sierra Leone, including fine specimens of two extremely rare Goliath beetles, *G. Torquatus* and *G. (Eudaeilla) Morgani*, the last of which had been heretofore unique in the British Museum. Mr. Newport exhibited and made some remarks upon a specimen of *Scopodendra morsitans*, one leg of which was of very small size, and had apparently been reproduced, upon which interesting physiological fact a discussion ensued amongst the members.—A paper, by Dr. Imhoff, of Basle, consisting of critical observations

upon Mr. Kirby's *Monographia Apum Angliae*, was read; and Mr. A. White communicated an extract relative to an extensive migration of dragon-flies.

Dec. 2.—George Newport, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Waterhouse exhibited the larva of a lamellicorn insect, from the body of which a vegetable excrescence (*Sphæria?*) of considerable size had grown. Other instances were also mentioned of similar occurrence, especially that of a caterpillar in New Zealand, and North American Cicada, which are very often found to be similarly infested with these vegetable parasites. Dr. J. W. Calvert noticed the attacks to which his fields of standing corn had been subjected by a caterpillar, evidently that of one of the Noctuidæ, which fed upon the grains of wheat in the ear whilst standing in the field. He also exhibited the cocoon of a moth, in which a great number of the cocoons of a minute species of ichneumonidæ parasite were beautifully arranged in close connexion. Mr. Westwood also exhibited the nests of various species of social insects, in which they had either availed themselves of a common covering, or had arranged their cocoons in close contact together.—A memoir was read by W. W. Saunders, Esq., containing descriptions of new exotic Diptera, chiefly from the East Indies. A further discussion took place relative to the reproduction of the limb of the Scolopendra exhibited at the preceding meeting, in which Mr. Ashton drew the distinction between the reproduction of these limbs by the Annulosa, which only occurs at the period of moulting, previous to the animals arriving at perfection, and that which is constantly going forward throughout the active life of the higher animals.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

FAT.	Asiatic Society	Two, P.M.
	Westminster Medical Society	Eight.
MON.	Entomological Society	Eight.
	Society of British Architects	Eight.
	(Geological Society	1 p. Eight.
WED.	Medico-Botanical Society	Eight.
	Society of Arts	1 p. Seven.
	Literary Fund	Three.
THUR.	Royal Society	1 p. Eight.
	Royal Society of Literature	Four.
	Society of Antiquaries	Eight.
FRI.	Astronomical Society	Eight.

MUSIC

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The writer of the letters from North Germany, which recently appeared in our columns, commented freely on the present stagnant state of vocal musical composition in the land of Mozart and Weber. To judge from the heap of new publications before us—a part of which only has been selected for notice, the rest being unworthy—the same disheartening lethargy prevails in our own land, and in Italy. Should it continue much longer, the lovers of melody will be reduced to live entirely upon the echoes of other days.

To begin at home with half-a-dozen of the *Songs and Duets* interpolated by Mr. Alexander Lee, into Auber's 'Fairy Lake,' in place of the original music—what can be more trite and frivolous—more absolutely devoid of all attempt to make sound and sense move in harmonious union? The French composer's music to this opera is, perhaps, his weakest—witness the *Overture*, the *Galop*, and other *Airs de Ballet*, published, under a variety of forms, by Messrs. D'Almaïne & Co. But even when Auber is the most flimsy, the most closely approaching to *French* vulgarity, there is always in his music a sparkle of that point and piquancy, which make 'Fra Diavolo' so charming, 'Masaniello' so brilliant, and 'Le Domino Noir' so elegant;—always a clearness and purpose in his compositions, which raise them high above the namby-pamby of such productions as Mr. Lee's. These latter make us look back to the ballads of Mr. Bishop, as gigantic efforts of genius; and yet we have always held the whole ballad school of writing in but indifferent esteem. Closely akin to this music of the 'Fairy Lake,' in absence of merit and character, are the songs from the 'Lass o' Gowrie,' by Mr. Leigh Smith: and yet one of these, with other native melodies, not an iota more substantial or characteristic, has been thought worthy of being included in the *Musical Bijou* for 1840. This publication, again, gives us an opportunity to lament the low standard of our vocal writing; since the air contributed by Herz, Panzeron, and even the waltz of Strauss dragged out of shape to do duty to

English words, appear positively original and expressive—by contrast. The best portion of the *Musical Bijou* is made up of the waltzes by Labitzky and Lanner; which, though inferior to those by Strauss, are still pretty and spirited, and are arranged in a very accessible form by Valentine. But we need only turn to the *Harmonist*, Vol. I., to perceive, by comparison, the worthless even of this *bijouterie*. And yet the *Harmonist*, a cheap miscellany of vocal and instrumental music, by classic writers, and some who would write themselves down as such, on very small grounds, contains its third of what is trite and frivolous. We hope the "eminent professor" who is announced on the title-page as its superintendent will exercise a stricter taste in selecting the contents of future volumes. The present one, however, as a whole, justifies us in wishing him success.

Something of a far higher order than the songs concerning which we have just told the whole discouraging truth, is before us in these *Two Songs from the German of Schiller and Uhland*, by J. Thomson, of Edinburgh, and Mr. Dickens's *Ivy Green*—the last set in the form of a song and chorus, by the same author. Mr. Thomson,—*dilettante* no longer, inasmuch as he has been recently elected to the Edinburgh Musical Professorship—was ranked in our estimation as the first among our amateur composers; as the most original and spirited in his conceptions, and the most masterly in employing the resources of science, of which he has not unfrequently selected the abstruse and difficult. This character his two songs, the *Canadian Death Song*, and the *Serenade*, amply justify. The first has a dark and uncouth wildness of character, (not wholly without a Scottish tinge, *vide* the G natural at the close of the symphony,) which fits the savage scenery of its subject. The second, a child's death song, is only too richly accompanied and inwrought with harmonic changes, to stand a chance of popularity among English vocalists; who, too many of them,—from sheer idleness or incompetence,—prefer singing to the accompaniment of one and the same unchanging bass for ten bars together. The 'Ivy Green' is in the manner, and not the worst manner, of the Chevalier Neukomm. Three compositions by another amateur, Mr. J. Lodge Ellerton, are before us.—*How beautiful is Night!* a sweet and smooth prize glee, in which the writer has gone to the other extreme from Mr. Thomson, that of parsimony in modulation;—and *The Braes o' Ballochmyl*, and *O! festal Spring*,—two chamber duets for female voices, the chief merit of which lies in their being an addition to our too small stores of this elegant and agreeable class of drawing-room music; in which the Italians, thanks to Blangini, Crescentini, Vacca, Gabussi, and many others, are so rich. Another attempt of the same nature, and as far as the music goes better wrought out, both as to originality and variety, will be found in *Six Duets for Two Soprano Voices*, the words by Henry F. Chorley, the music by John Hullah.

Six new numbers of Messrs. Boosey's well selected *Troubadour du Jour*, carry us into the domains of the French romance and the Italian canzonet. The best of the half-dozen is M. Niedermeyer's romance, *Venise est encore au bal*, from his unsuccessful 'Stradella.' The contributions by Madlle. Louisa Puget, whose operetta of *Le Mauvais Oeil* found such pleasant occupation for Cinti Damoreau's airs and graces, some two seasons since, are hardly worth their place in the collection. With these, we may notice M. Masini's effective though mannered nocturne, *Il faut être deux*, and Lord Burghersh's innocuous canzonetta, *E pur fra le tempeste*, written to suit Rubini's high notes and languid, long-drawn *cantabile*. The last vocal music to be noticed on the present occasion is Signor Ricci's *Le Rendezvous au Salon*, containing six ariettes and six nocturnes for two voices. In these, the sprightly composer of 'La Scaramuccia' has not been able to attain to the poor merit of pretty commonplace, which belongs to the most modern Italian school. All that is not vapid in his book, is positively bad, let the standard be ever so charitable. In such a blank and weary dearth of Italian composers, it occurs to us to inquire, what has become of *H Maestro Pacini*? He did not seem original or individual in more plenteous times:—but now, melodies and airs by him recur to us—one, in particular, which Mde. Meric Lalande used to sing; another, sung two years

ago by Sig. Ivanoff—infinitely fresher and more full of vitality than the productions now issued by the manufacturers of Signori Donizetti and Mercadante, to say nothing of the uninviting insipidities of the work before us.

To speak, lastly, of instrumental music: it is enough to enumerate the titles of Mr. Meves's *Elegant Extracts from the Works of Donizetti and Bellini*, arranged for the use of schools, (schools to which, for musical tuition, no child of ours shall ever go,) and *La Gitana* and *La Cracovienne*, the one arranged by Mr. Glover, the other by M. Herz, and illustrated with a pair of flashy lithographs of Taglioni and Fanny Elssler. Mr. Graham's *Exercises for the Practice and better development of unequally-noted, and obscurely-timed Passages met with in Compositions for the Flute, with Remarks on the Shake*, is a well-meant production; but if its principles were carried out, the effect would be, to establish a constant variance between the composer and the performer, as the writer's aim is not the literal performance of the passage as written, but to facilitate the labour of the performer. There are many florid phrases in flute music, where continuity, as well as clearness, is the effect intended; and these would be entirely destroyed by the system of revision, which it is the object of these exercises to recommend and illustrate. At best, we cannot desire to see the popularity of the flute extended, as no progress for the art in general can be gained thereby. It is upon the cultivation and practice of stringed instruments that all rational hopes of the foundation and increase of an enlightened body of male amateurs must rest. All such as agree with us, and whose preference leads them to that noble instrument the violoncello, will do well to provide themselves with the two new *Nocturnes*, by Bernhard Romberg, entitled *Amusements des Amateurs*, which form part, we believe, of a series. Not only do their phrases and melodies correspond as admirably with the genius of the instrument, as might be expected from its King, their composer—but they are also beautiful as music, full of an easy and flowing grace totally beyond the reach of the manufacturer. *La Cachucha*, arranged, and well arranged, by the same master, is more showy, and should not be attempted by any one who can not almost shine in *concerto*. With these, though not their equal in merit, may be mentioned a *Siciliana* and *Waltz*, for the violoncello, by W. A. Schindlöcher. Returning to the piano-forte,—the *Valze Originale*, by Weber, (published from the Album of M. Panofka), is an elegant trifle, reminding us of the trio in the *Auf der Rung zum Tanz* of its composer. We have reserved two good works for the close of our notice. The one is an *Andante Religioso*, with variations for the piano-forte, by M. Rosenhain; a fine *Coralie*, with changes and enrichments, well contrasted, and giving alternate scope to the force, delicacy, and expressiveness of a player;—the other is a book of *Serenades*, by Mr. Louis Werner. Some of these six compositions have features in common with the 'Romance,' as composed by Field and Steibelt, and the past school of pianists—others bear, in their filling-up and treatment, a family likeness to the *Lieder ohne Worte* of Mendelssohn. But the series is happily varied; the melodies are all graceful and carefully wrought, and the first, second, fourth, and sixth, besides being very pleasing, are among the most sterling contributions recently made to our instrumental music, by a young English composer.

MISCELLANEA

Restoration of Sight.—An Italian peasant, born blind, of a blind mother, was not long since successfully cured by a Venetian surgeon. The patient had previously been able to discriminate between day and night, and he immediately called white light, and black dark, but could not distinguish red from yellow, or blue from green. When first taken to a window, and shown the blue sky above and the living world below, the man, though a poor half-witted creature, was overpowered by his emotions, and actually swooned.

Supposed Earthquake near Lyme.—On Christmas Eve, about six o'clock, the residents in the houses and cottages along the coast, between Lyme and Seaton, were alarmed by a convulsion of the earth, attended by fearful sounds: this was succeeded by

reiterations of the phenomena, and it was soon ascertained that a course of mischief was in serious operation. On arriving at a part of the coast called Downlands, a quarter of a mile from the sea, it was found that a large portion of land, on which there were several cottages, orchards, and a coppice, had been separated from their sites, leaving huge chasms in a lateral direction along the coast between Sidmouth and Seaton to the extent of upwards of four miles. The convulsions of the earth continued at various intervals from the night of Tuesday the 24th December, to Friday evening the 27th, having within that interval occasioned the prostration and subsidence of buildings of various descriptions, and the displacement of large tracts of soil, besides a loss of property to a considerable extent, among the sufferers by which Mrs. Inman, of Bishop's Hull, whose loss is estimated at upwards of 2,000/. Mr. Hallett, of Axmouth, and Mrs. Dare also suffered heavily by the event. A huge rock, fifty feet high, appears in the sea off Culverhole, nearly a quarter of a mile from the spot where the principal scene of mischief presents itself. The soundings were taken around the newly formed rock on Saturday. No lives were lost by the event, although several of the occupants of cottages who had left home to spend their Christmas Eve, found to their great astonishment on their return no other vestiges of their dwellings but those presented by the roofs and chimneys discernible above the chasms in which their habitations were engulfed. The new road from Charmouth to Lyme is utterly destroyed. The visitation, beside the destruction of property, has occasioned great alarm and anxiety among the owners of buildings and estates in the vicinity. Multitudes of persons from all parts have been for several days past rushing into Lyme, Seaton, and Charmouth, eager to ascertain the nature and extent of the catastrophe. The total loss of property is estimated at 6,000/. The cliffs on the coast do not appear to have suffered any disruption, all the mischief being inland.—*Taunton Courier*.

Prison Discipline.—The King of Sardinia has appointed a commission to examine into and improve the state of the prisons. They have decided upon the necessity of separating the sexes, as also the young from the adult, and the accused from convicts. A sum of two million francs (40,000l.) has been allotted for carrying this great improvement into effect.

Removal of a Bog.—On Saturday last, this hitherto peaceful town, Kanturk, was thrown into the greatest state of excitement. It appeared that about three hundred acres of Colonel Longfield's bog, at Farrandole, had, tractant, gambolled through the country, a distance of four miles, and was about paying a Christmas visit to the Kanturk folks. The scene was terrific. Onward moved the mighty and overwhelming mass, carrying destruction in its course. Occasionally it moved in a compact body; sometimes, on meeting obstructions, it rose in angry surges like the ungovernable sea, elevating enormous pieces of bog-wood. The course of the Brogan stream was soon impeded, as the bog got into the valley, and the water having become considerably swollen and accumulated behind, forced on the whole mass with fearful violence, and dispersed the bog-stuff and timber to a considerable distance up the acclivities. It is to be regretted that bog timber, to the value of at least 500l., passed off into the Brackwater, the people being unable to come at it on account of the great depth of the surrounding bog-stuff; and it is calculated that no less than one thousand two hundred acres of meadow and pasture land have been covered, at an average of ten feet. The first movement of the bog was observed by Mr. R. Swayne, of Kanturk, who was shooting on it at the time, and who narrowly escaped being lost; Mr. Swayne having got on terra firma, ran with all his might to give warning of the danger; but his speed was unequal to the task, and one house was overwhelmed before he could call out; fortunately, however, no lives have been lost. The bog is still moving, and, it is thought, will continue so for many days.—*Cork Standard*.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—T. T. Nemo—M. J.—Rory O'More—received. We could not comply with the request of "An Amateur" without subjecting ourselves to the advertisement duty. Even the kind and flattering letter of H. H. cannot induce us to alter our resolution; he is mistaken as to the change.

Just published, in 12mo. 5s. cloth.
LETTERS from GERMANY and BELGIUM.

By an AUTUMN TOURIST.

London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co.

Just published, in 2 vols. post 8vo. price 14s. cloth binding, by

Samuel Bagster & Sons, Paternoster-row.

GIMPSSES OF THE OLD WORLD; or, Excursions on the Continent (or Europe), and in the Island of Great Britain.

By the Rev. JOHN CLARK,

Rector of St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia, United States.

Just published, for the Use of Schools,

BELLOE'S OUTLINE MAPS.

1. WESTERN HEMISPHERE. 5. ASIA.
2. EASTERN HEMISPHERE. 6. AFRICA.
3. EUROPE. 7. NORTH AMERICA.
4. ENGLAND AND WALES. 8. SOUTH AMERICA.
Each 15 inches by 14. Price 1s. on superfine drawing-paper; or 1s. 6d. on Bristol boards.

J. Souter, School Library, 131, Fleet-street.

On the 1st of January was published, price 18s. in boards, **INNISFOYLE ABBEY;** a Tale of Modern TIMES.

By DENIS IGNATIUS MORIATY, Esq.

Author of *The Wild Hunter*, *The Husband Hunter*, &c.

London: C. Dolman, 61, New Bond-street.

Price 6s. boards.

POEMS. By the Rev. JOHN STERLING.

In 6 vols. price 3s. cloth.

The Poetical Works of William Wordsworth.

Edward Moxon, Dover-street.

This day is published, price 4s. cloth, **THOUGHTS on DUELING, and the CHRISTIAN CHARACTER;** in Four Letters, (communicated to the Editor of the "Path Journal") suggested by Three "Affairs of Honour," which have occurred in modern Days, between certain British Officers.

By GABRIEL STICKING-PLAISTER.

Bath: J. & J. Keene, and Simms & Collings. London: Longman, Orme, & Co.

This day is published, price 2s. 6d.

THE COMIC ALMANACK, FOR 1840; with Twelve Plates by George Cruikshank, many wood-cuts, and a great variety of useful and entertaining matter.

* * * The whole series (six years) may be had in two neat vols. cloth, gilt edges, 2s. 6d. each.

Charles Tilt, Fleet-street.

Just published, price 4s.

AN ESSAY on the OXFORD TRACTS, containing an Attempt to point out the Fundamental Error of the Religious System of their Authors.

By the Author of *The Anti-Slavery Tracts* of the "Plain Truths for Critical Times."

London: T. Cadell, Strand; W. Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh.

Just published, 8vo. Vol. II. price 20s. boards.

FLINTOFF on the LAW of REAL PROPERTY. Vol. II., containing Legal Estates in Real Property, viz. Purely Legal, or Common Law Estates, and Admittedly Legal, or Customary Estates, with the History, Nature, Incidents, and Titles of the same, and Equitable Estates in Real Property with the Equitable System and Proceedings in such Cases.

London: John Richards & Co. Law Booksellers and Publishers, 104, Fleet-street.

MODERN BRITISH INDIA.

This day is published, in one vol. 8vo. price 21s. cloth, lettered. **CHAPTERS of THE MODERN HISTORY of BRITISH INDIA.**

By JAMES BARD THORNTON, Esq.

Author of *India, its State and Prospects*.

"This is a very able work, the result of much knowledge and much thought."—*Spectator*.

"A sensible and well-written book."—*Examiner*.

London: Wm. H. Allen & Co. Leadenhall-street.

Just published, by HARVEY DARTON, 55, Gracechurch-street, **GRECIAN STORIES.** By MARIA JACK.

Author of *English Stories of the Olden Time*, &c. Winter Evenings, &c. Greek Sketches, "Harry Beaufoy," &c.

"A fit that makes high as trees will write Dialogue-wise, yet no man thinks them slight

For writing on."—*Bunyan*.

Price 2s. 12mo. cloth lettered. With Thirty-eight fine Illustrations by Gilbert, engraved by Wright and Folkard.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR PRESENTS, ETC.

Just published, with 12 Engravings, price 16s. cloth: 20s. mor.

E. LIZA COOK'S POETICAL WORKS. Beautifully Illustrated Edition.

"Miss Cook is a writer of great promise. Her book contains a great number of lyrical and other poems, many of which are extremely beautiful."—*United Service Gazette*.

GIFT FROM FAIRY LAND; a Series of Tales and Legends. With One Hundred fanciful and illustrative Etchings. Elegantly bound, price 12s.

In 8vo. elegantly bound, price 1s. cloth: 18s. morocco.

THE POETS of AMERICA. Illustrated by one of her Painters, with many beautiful Embellishments engraved on Steel in an entirely new style.

Charles Tilt, Fleet-street.

SPLENDID ANNUALS FOR 1840.

Now ready, elegantly bound in morocco, 2s. 2s.

FINDEN'S TABLEAUX; Prose, Poetry, and Art, for 1840, embellished in a new and unique style. Edited by Miss MITFORD. Imperial 8vo. India paper. 2s. 2s.

A few Copies, coloured after the original Drawings, 3s. 3s.

"We have not seen more appropriate and characteristic accompaniments." The Tableaux are worthy of the high names of the Findens.—*Literary Gazette*.

The most attractive Annual of the season."—*United Service Gazette*.

Price One Guinea, in morocco elegant,

THE ORIENTAL ANNUAL; Tales, Legends, and Romances, by THOMAS BACON, Esq., with Engravings by W. & E. FINDEN. A few India prints, royal 8vo. 2s. 2s.

"In addition to the usual sprinkling of Tales and Romances, glowing all over with Eastern images, enchantments, and picturesque costumes, there are several very close and accurate descriptions of scenery, little peeps into towns, mountains, and valleys, and as much topographical and road-side information as any one can reasonably demand."—*Atlas*.

Charles Tilt, Fleet-street.

Third edition, enlarged, price 5s. 6d. cloth lettered. **P O E M S and SONGS.**

By ROBERT GILFILLAN.

Printed by the Edinburgh Publishing Company; and sold by Smith, Elder, & Co., 65, Cornhill.

GRESHAM PRIZE ESSAY.

Published this day, in 8vo. price 2s. 6d.

ESSAY on the LIFE and INSTITUTIONS of OFFA, KING of MERIA. A.D. 757-794.

By the Rev. HENRY MACKENZIE, M.A.

Of Pembroke College, Oxford; Master of Bancroft's Hospital.

Published by Hamilton & Co. Paternoster-row; Smith, Elder, & Co., Cornhill; and H. Wix, New Bridge-street.

COOKERY.

Published this day, price 5s. 6d.

I. THE COOK'S ORACLE. A New Edition. 2. Mrs. Dalgarne's Cookery. A New Edition, with Additions, price 6s.

Robert Cadell, Edinburgh; Whitaker & Co. London; and all Booksellers.

This day is published, with 6 Plates and Fac-simile Engravings

price, on small paper, 10s.; on large paper, 1s.

GREEK PAPYRI in the BRITISH MUSEUM. Part I. Edited by the Rev. J. FORSHALL, formerly Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, and late Keeper of the MSS. in the British Museum. Sold at the Museum; and by Messrs. Longman & Co.; Price & Foss; Pickering; and all Booksellers.

This day is published, with 6 Plates and Fac-simile Engravings

price, on small paper, 10s.; on large paper, 1s.

CONTINENTAL INDIA; Travelling Sketches and Historical Recollections, illustrating the Antiquity, Religion, and Manners of the Hindus, the Extent of British Conquests; and the Progress of Missionary Operations.

By J. W. MASSIE, M.R.A.

London: T. Ward & Co. Paternoster-row.

This day is published, price 6s. cloth boards,

SHAKESPEARIAN READINGS, illustrative of English and Roman History, selected and adapted for Young Persons and others. By B. H. SMART.

* * * Mr. Smart's Readings from Shakespeare have been known in America for the last twelve years past, for which he has written a coloured Map of India, 12s. Engravings on Wood by S. T.

CONTINENTAL INDIA; Travelling Sketches and Historical Recollections, illustrating the Antiquity, Religion, and Manners of the Hindus, the Extent of British Conquests; and the Progress of Missionary Operations.

By J. W. MASSIE, M.R.A.

London: T. Ward & Co. Paternoster-row.

This day is published, bound in red, 1s.

OLIVER and BOYD'S NEW EDINBURGH ALMANAC

And NATIONAL REPOSITORY for 1840.

This work, besides a more copious *General Register for England, Ireland, and the British Empire in general*, than any other publication, contains a complete Statistical Register—of the Judges, Law-Officers and Practitioners, County and Borough Magistrates—Accounts of the Educational, Charitable, Literary, and Scientific Institutions—and a vast body of Statistical Information, exhibiting an authentic view of the Moral, Political, and Commercial Condition of SCOTLAND.

Published by Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh; and Simpkin, Marshall, & Co. London.

Now ready.

DRAWINGS of the LONDON and BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY. consisting of Thirtysix Views, illustrating that great National Work, in states of Progression and Completion; drawn on Stone, in the tinted style, with raised lights, in imitation of his original Sketches.

By JOHN COURSE, R.A.

Accompanied by an Historical and Descriptive Account of the Work.

By JOHN BRITTON, F.S.A.

And a Map of the Line by CHEFFINS.

Imperial folio, half-bound in morocco, 4s. 6d.

London: John C. Bourne, 19, Lamb's Conduit-street; Ackermann & Co. Strand; and Tilt, Fleet-street.

DUNBAR'S GREEK and ENGLISH LEXICON.

Nearly ready, in 1 thick vol. 8vo.

A NEW GREEK and ENGLISH, and ENGLISH and GREEK LEXICON, with an Appendix, containing TERMS OF BOTANY, MINERALOGY, NATURAL HISTORY, &c., as used by the Greek Classical Writers.

and Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh.

The greatest care has been taken to make the Derivation and Composition of Words, and, in particular, to give an accurate List of the TENSES of VERBS, as found in the Classical Authors. The English words will frequently contain, not merely the meaning of Words, but also numerous quotations and idiomatic expressions from the best authorities.

Edinburgh: Maclehlan, Stewart & Co.

In 1 vol. post 8vo. with 23 Illustrations, 12s.

R U R A L SKETCHES. By THOMAS MILLER, Author of "Beauties of the Country," &c. &c.

containing

Home Visited.

Old Customs of Travelling.

Railway Travelling.

Mr. Old Fisher.

Country Courtship.

Bonny Bell.

The Old Coachman.

The Country Fair.

John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster-row.

Rural Poetry.

The Old Woodman.

The Country Justice.

The Country Keeper's Hut.

Jack Grah.

The Old Bull's Head.

Tumbling Tommy.

The Haunted House.

England's Helicon, &c.

John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster-row.

DR. HAMILTON'S MIDWIFERY.

Just published, in 1 vol. 8vo. with 17 Engravings, price 12s.

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS on VARIOUS SUBJECTS relating to MIDWIFERY.

By JAMES HAMILTON, M.D. F.R.S.E.

Late Professor of Medicine and Midwifery in the University of Edinburgh.

2d Edition, revised and enlarged by the Author.

Edinburgh, Bell & Bradfute, 12, Bank-street;

Longman, Orme & Co. London; and John Cumming, Dublin.

Of whom may be had,

Dr. Hamilton's Treatise on the Management of Female Complaints, with Hints for the Treatment of the Principal Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. Hamilton, jun. 9th Edition, price 10s. 6d.

THE EDINBURGH MEDICAL and SURGICAL JOURNAL. No. CXLI.

Among the original articles are, Mr. Wright on Frost of Rain; Mr. C. on Poisons; Agents; Dr. Paterson on Corpora Latae;—Dr. Marshall on the Medical Department of the French Army.—Dr. Imray on a Febrile Epidemic in Dominica.—Dr. Reid's Cases of Aneurism.—Dr. Chisholm's Case of Aneurism—and various other articles.

Among the works reviewed are Liston's Surgery—Mackenzie on the Eye—Parker on the Stomach—Carpenter's Physiology, &c., &c.

This Number concludes with the most recent and important Medical Intelligence.

Adam & Charles Black, Edinburgh; Longman & Co. London.

This day, price 6s.

THE EDINBURGH NEW PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL, conducted by Professor JAMESON.

No. LV. January 1840.

The present Number contains the following, among other interesting articles:—Professor Reich on the Electrical Currents in Metalliferous Veins.—M. Andre de Lus on the Glaciers of the Alps.—Mr. Logan on Temperature in the Alpine Countries.—Logie's Observations on St. Petersburg.—Dr. Boerhaave on the Boreas Acid Lagoons of Tuscany.—Van Baert on Animal Life in the Manufacture of Tea, &c. (with a chart)—Dr. Prichard on the Extinction of Human Races.

The Number concludes with the Proceedings of various Scientific Societies, and with Reviews of several important publications.

Adam & Charles Black, Edinburgh; Longman & Co. London.

JOURNAL of the STATISTICAL SOCIETY of LONDON. Part VI. of Vol. II. was published on the 1st of January, 1840, containing Articles on

Popular Instruction in Belgium.

Statistics of the Town and Population of Leeds.

Commercial Statistics of Ceylon.

Economic Statistics of Birmingham.

Institution of Ceylon.

Monopoly of Sulphur in Sicily, &c.

Charles Knight & Co. 22, Ludgate-street.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for JANUARY, 1840 is the first number of the New Volume, and the subscriber has the opportunity to state to the Public that the objects to which this Miscellany are more particularly directed, are the Classical and Standard Literature of England, its History, and Antiquities. Its principal divisions are, Literary Criticism, Original Correspondence, Poetry and Antiquities, Documents, Letters, &c. Notices of New Publications, a Literary and Scientific Intelligence, Historical Chronicle, and a very copious Biographical Obituary.—The Number for January contains, among other articles, a Memoir of Robert Surtees, Esq. F.S.A. with several Letters of Sir Walter Scott; the History of the Old Palace of Greenwich; a Letter from the Author of "The History of the English Colonies," &c. ENGLAND, possessed of Colonies in every part of the globe, has no Magazine devoted to their peculiar and nationally momentous interests.

Relying, therefore, on the obvious want of such work, on the high reputation it has gained in personal popularity, and with much confidence in the Proprietors, look with confidence for the support of every individual who reflects on the intimate connection between colonial legislation and the prosperity of manufacturing and commercial England.

Colonists, every class at home and abroad; emigrants, rich and poor; masters, ship-owners, and traders; all who possess friends or relatives in the colonies, will find ample and authentic intelligence, arranged and classified under distinct departments.

A detailed Prospectus may be had of all Booksellers and News-vendors.

CONTENTS OF NO. I.
1. Present State and Future Prospects of England—2. Colonization, Ancient and Modern—3. The Naval Power and Shipping of England—4. Canada—5. Commerce of India—6. Colonial Government, &c.—7. Emigration—8. French Colonies—9. Our Slave Trade—10. Colonies of the United States—11. Published for the Proprietors, by Fisher, Son, & Co. Newcastle-street, London, to whom Communications for the Editor (post paid) are to be addressed. John Cumming, Dublin; Johnson, and White & Co. Edinburgh.

Just published, price 1s. The

EDINBURGH JOURNAL OF NATURAL HISTORY, and of the PHYSICAL SCIENCES, with the ANIMAL KINGDOM of the BARON CUVIER. Conducted by W. MACGILLIVRAY, Esq. A.M. & C. Assisted by eminent Scientists and Literary Men. No. 54, for January 1840. Contains the following:—On the Structure of the Skin of the Wild Cat—Different Structure of the Skin in different Races of Mankind—Notice of the Chimpanzee, and of a New Species of Macaque (*Papio melanotus, fugax*)—Practicability of Domestication of the Elephant—On the Structure of the Head of the Dimetrodon and Mastodon—Electric Eel and Alligator-Gallery—METEOROLOGY—Shooting Stars observed August 10, 1839—BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES—Mr. Nasmyth on the Development, Structure, &c. of the Teeth—Memoirs of the Wernerian Natural History Society, Vol. VII. and Part I. of Vol. VIII.—Illustrations of the Structure of the Human Body, by Messrs. Leam on the Steam-Engine—MINERALS—Sawdust Convertible into Food—Death of Allan Cunningham, Esq. OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM:—THE BATS continued—Genus VII. Stenodermis—Narrow-Banded Bats—III. Didiclidurus—Bottlenose—IX. Bat-like Hand-winged Bats, two species.—Trillid. *Diphalophus latifrons*—A Vampire—Vampire Bat—III. Phyllostoma—Javelin Bat. With two Plates, A. (vol. I.), illustrating the Skeleton, Cranium, Teeth, &c. of the Orange-Tang, and Plate 73. Genus Corvus, including the Raven, Carrion crow, Hooded or Royston Crow, the Rook and Jackdaw, &c. published No. 13, Hill-street; Smith, Elder & Co. London; and all Booksellers.

THE MONTHLY CHRONICLE for JANUARY, contains:—1. Prospects of the Coming Session.—2. Artesian Springs: the London Water Companies.—3. Sketches of Spanish Generals, No. II. Cabrera.—4. Novel Writing and Newspaper Criticism.—5. Gleanings of Irish Characteristics: Screech the First; The Priest's Niece; The Priest's Dream.—6. Modern Travellers and Travelling.—7. Recollections of Childhood, Part Second.—8. Carlyle's French Revolution—Reviews of Recent Publications. London: Longman, Orme & Co.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, No. CCXL, for JANUARY.

Contains: 1. The Goblin Lady, a Comedy, by Dan Pedro Calderon de la Barca.—2. Sir Walter Scott's Story of the Stuarts.—St. Paul's Cathedral.—Ely.—Finsbury.—Lowther in Westmorland.—Br. Faust.—5. Goethe's Life and Works, No. III.—6. A Passage of Autobiography; in a Letter to Eusebius.—7. Thoughts upon Asses.—8. Hints on History, or a Glance at the Dark Ages, Part I.—9. Hymns of the Heart, by Archdeacon St. John.—10. The Pilgrim's Progress.—11. Walter and William.—12. On the Essences.—13. Ten Thousand Years, Part IV.—Wm. Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh; and T. Cadell, London.

THE BRITISH MAGAZINE for JANUARY, contains:—Original Papers and Correspondence—On Anti-slavery—The Slave Trade—The Slave Trade and the Marian Persecution, No. 2.—Antiquities—The Non-juring Bishops—Thoughts on Missions—The Scottish Presbyterian Church—Church Architecture—Rev. R. W. Johnson on the Hour of Temptation—Perpetuity of Domestic Relations—Scottish Presbyterianism—The late Rev. T. Sikes—Archdeacon St. John—The Oxford Translation—W. Hodges, M.D. on Medical Studies—Prayers for the Dead—Weekend—The Human Nature of Christ—The Egyptian-Tuscan Eleuthæra—Rev. W. B. Winning on Baptismal Regeneration—Biblical Criticism—Reviews of New Books—Literary and Political—Sacred Poetry—Orations—Preflections—Clerical Appointments—University News—Events of the Month—and its usual varied Register of Religious and Ecclesiastical Information.

J. G. F. & J. Rivington, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo-place, Pall Mall; J. Turrill, 250, and T. Clark, Smith, Regent-street.

NEW ILLUSTRATED PERIODICAL.
With Eleven Engravings, price 6d., the
LITERARY WORLD, (Part IX.) a Journal
of Popular Information and Entertainment. Conducted
by JAMES TIMES, Eleven Years Editor of "The Mirror."
Engravings.—The President—Ship-shape; the Stereoscope; New Books—At Table—The White-Haired Miller; Tales of the Tower of Nesle; Christmas—Haddon Hall; and five others; with closely-printed pages of Literary and Scientific Novelties. Vol. I. of the LITERARY WORLD, with 66 Engravings, 5s. 6d. cloth.—Also weekly numbers, price Two-pence.

George Berger, Holywell-street, Strand.

George Berger, Holywell-street, Strand.

Charles Til, 26, Fleet-street.

Charles Til, 26, Fleet-street.

EARL OF RODEN.—THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE for JANUARY, price 2s. 6d. contains:—1. Banking and Currency: Part First.—Our Portrait of the Earl of Roden.—2. The Duke of Wellington—Confessions of Harry Lorrequer, Chap. XLIX. Munich.—Chap. I. The Inn at Munich, Chap. LI. The Ball—4. The Oak's Death Song—5. Recollections of a Portrait Painter, No. V. Mrs. St. Aubyn—6. Thuggee in India, and Ribaldry in Ireland.—7. The Way to the Indies—8. The Adventures of a Company of Ranger, Dr. Robert N. Lynn, Esq. M.A.—9. British America: The Edinburgh Cabinet Library—10. The Dublin Penny Journal.

Dublin: William Curry, jun. & Co.; Samuel Holdsworth, London; Fraser & Co. Edinburgh. Sold by all Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

With a Chart of the Terra-novæ Minick, Singapo, &c.

THE EDINBURGH NEW PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL, conducted by Professor JAMESON.

No. LV. January 1840.

The present Number contains the following, among other interesting articles:—Professor Reich on the Electrical Currents in Metaliferous Veins.—M. Andre de Lus on the Glaciers of the Alps.—Mr. Logan on Temperature in the Alpine Countries.—Logie's Observations on St. Petersburg.—Dr. Boerhaave on the Boreas Acid Lagoons of Tuscany.—Van Baert on Animal Life in the Manufacture of Tea, &c. (with a chart)—Dr. Prichard on the Extinction of Human Races.

The Number concludes with the Proceedings of various Scientific Societies, and with Reviews of several important publications.

Adam & Charles Black, Edinburgh; Longman & Co. London.

This day, price 7s. 6d.

TAIT'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE for JANUARY (the commencement of a Volume) contains:

The Claims of the Melbourne Administration to the support of Reformers considered—Hunting a Fumward; by Sam. Fogson, Inkeeper.—The Alias; or Mr. St. James.—The Picture Dealer—Memoirs of Jeremy Bentham; by John Bowring.—The English Spy—The Duke of Wellington—Confessions of Harry Lorrequer, Chap. XLIX. Munich.—Chap. I. The Inn at Munich, Chap. LI. The Ball—4. The Oak's Death Song—5. Recollections of a Portrait Painter, No. V. Mrs. St. Aubyn—6. Thuggee in India, and Ribaldry in Ireland.—7. The Way to the Indies—8. The Adventures of a Company of Ranger, Dr. Robert N. Lynn, Esq. M.A.—9. British America: The Edinburgh Cabinet Library—10. The Dublin Penny Journal.

Dublin: William Curry, jun. & Co.; Samuel Holdsworth, London; Fraser & Co. Edinburgh. Sold by all Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

Price ONE SHILLING.

CLARK'S TALES of the WARS; or Naval

and Military Chronicle: containing true and faithful Accounts of all the celebrated Battles fought by Sea and by Land, with Biographical Sketches of Naval and Military Commanders, and interesting Narratives of Adventures, and Daring Exploits, which occur in a life of warfare.

Elegantly printed, in 1 vol. post 8vo. price 1s. cloth.

GRAY'S ELEGY in a COUNTRY CHURCH-YARD. Each stanza illustrated with an Engraving on Wood, and 36 other Illustrations expressly made for the volume by the most eminent Artists.

A Polydore Edition of this Volume, with interposed Translations in the Greek, Latin, German, Italian, and French Languages. Price 12s.

Of this exquisite edition of the Elegy, it is impossible to speak in terms of too warm commendation.—*Church of England Quarterly Review.*

John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster-row.

In 4 handsome vols. price 22s. illustrated with 244

Engravings.

CLARK'S TALES of the WARS; or Naval

and Military Chronicle: containing true and faithful Accounts of all the celebrated Battles fought by Sea and by Land, with Biographical Sketches of Naval and Military Commanders, and interesting Narratives of Adventures, and Daring Exploits, which occur in a life of warfare.

In 2 handsome vols. price 12s. cloth.

TALES of TRAVELLERS: or, a View of the World, giving Accounts of Wonderful Incidents, Extraordinary Narratives, Strange Adventures, and interesting Passages in the Lives of Celebrated Travellers.

Wm. Clark, 17, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row.

WEALTH of NATIONS.—M'CULLOCH'S EDITION. In 1 large and beautifully-printed volume, with 9 Portraits, price 21s., a new edition, corrected throughout, and greatly enlarged.

AN INQUIRY into the NATURE and CAUSES of the WEALTH of NATIONS. By ADAM SMITH, LL.D. With a Life of the Author, an Introductory Discourse, Notes, and Explanatory Disquisitions, By J. R. M'CULLOCH, Esq.

** This Edition contains elaborate Notes on the New Poor Law Act, the Corn Laws, the Colonies, &c.

A. & C. Black, and W. Tait, Edinburgh: Longman & Co. London.

Just published, price 1s. The

THE COLONIAL MAGAZINE and COMMERCIAL-MARITIME JOURNAL of the BRITISH EMPIRE, including our Possessions in the East and West Indies, North and South America, Asia, Austral-Asia, Africa, and Europe. Edited by ROBERT MONTGOMERY MARTIN, Esq. Author of "The History of the English Colonies," &c.

ENGLAND, possessed of Colonies in every part of the globe, has no Magazine devoted to their peculiar and nationally momentous interests.

Relying, therefore, on the obvious want of such work, on the high reputation it has gained in personal popularity, and with much confidence in the Proprietors, look with confidence for the support of every individual who reflects on the intimate connection between colonial legislation and the prosperity of manufacturers and commerce in England.

Colonists, every class at home and abroad; emigrants, rich and poor; masters, ship-owners, and traders; all who possess friends or relatives in the colonies, will find ample and authentic intelligence, arranged and classified under distinct departments.

A detailed Prospectus may be had of all Booksellers and News-vendors.

CONTENTS OF NO. I.

1. Present State and Future Prospects of England—2. Colonization, Ancient and Modern—3. The Naval Power and Shipping of England—4. Canada—5. Commerce of India—6. Colonial Government, &c.—7. Emigration—8. French Colonies—9. Our Slave Trade—10. Colonies of the United States—11. Published for the Proprietors, by Fisher, Son, & Co. Newcastle-street, London, to whom Communications for the Editor (post paid) are to be addressed. John Cumming, Dublin; Johnson, and White & Co. Edinburgh.

Just published, price 1s. The

EDINBURGH JOURNAL OF NATURAL HISTORY, and of the PHYSICAL SCIENCES, with the ANIMAL KINGDOM of the BARON CUVIER. Conducted by W. MACGILLIVRAY, Esq. A.M. & C. Assisted by eminent Scientists and Literary Men. No. 54, for January 1840. Contains the following:—On the Structure of the Skin in different Races of Mankind—Notice of the Chimpanzee, and of a New Species of Macaque (*Papio melanotus, fugax*)—Practicability of Domestication of the Elephant—On the Structure of the Head of the Dimetrodon and Mastodon—Electric Eel and Alligator-Gallery—METEOROLOGY—Shooting Stars observed August 10, 1839—BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES—Mr. Nasmyth on the Development, Structure, &c. of the Teeth—Memoirs of the Wernerian Natural History Society, Vol. VII. and Part I. of Vol. VIII.—Illustrations of the Structure of the Human Body, by Messrs. Leam on the Steam-Engine—MINERALS—Sawdust Convertible into Food—Death of Allan Cunningham, Esq. OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM:—THE BATS continued—Genus VII. Stenodermis—Narrow-Banded Bats—III. Didiclidurus—Bottlenose—IX. Bat-like Hand-winged Bats, two species.—Trillid. *Diphalophus latifrons*—A Vampire—Vampire Bat—III. Phyllostoma—Javelin Bat. With two Plates, A. (vol. I.), illustrating the Skeleton, Cranium, Teeth, &c. of the Orange-Tang, and Plate 73. Genus Corvus, including the Raven, Carrion crow, Hooded or Royston Crow, the Rook and Jackdaw, &c. published No. 13, Hill-street; Smith, Elder & Co. London; and all Booksellers.

NEW EDITIONS of MRS. MARCET'S CONVERSATIONS.

CHEMISTRY; in which the Elements of that

Science are familiarly explained, and illustrated by Experiments. Thirteenth Edition, enlarged and corrected. 2 vols. 12mo, with Eighteen Plates, 1s. boards.

POLITICAL ECONOMY; in which the Elements of that Science are familiarly explained. Seventh Edition, revised and enlarged. 1 vol. fcp. svo. 7s. 6d. cloth lettered.

VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY; comprehending the Elements of Botany, with their application to Agriculture. Third Edition, 1 vol. fcp. svo. 9s. cl. lettered.

LAND AND WATER. Second Edition, revised and corrected. 1 vol. fcp. svo. 5s. 6d. cloth lettered.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY; in which the Elements of that Science are familiarly explained, and adapted to the Comprehension of Young Pupils. Eighth Edition, enlarged and corrected, with Twenty-three Plates, 1s. 6d. boards. London: Longman, Orme & Co.

NEW WORKS, Printed for Longman, Orme, & Co.

CAPT. MARRYAT'S POOR JACK, No. I. with Illustrations by Stanfield. 1s.

MALTE BRUN'S and BALBI'S SYSTEMS of GEOGRAPHY, abridged, with Additions and Improvements engraved upon the original Work. Part I. price 6s. To be completed in about Five Parts.

OBSERVATIONS on the FINANCIAL CREDIT of such of the STATES of the NORTH AMERICAN UNION as have contracted PUBLIC DEBTS; comprising an Account of the Manner in which the Sum raised by each State has been applied, and a Consideration of the probable Effects of such Applications upon the general Wealth and Prosperity of the Country. By ALEXANDER TROTTER, Esq. In 1 vol. svo. with Map, 1s. cloth lettered.

HOWITT'S VISITS to REMARKABLE PLACES—OLD HALLS, BATTLE FIELDS, &c. 1 vol. medium svo. with nearly Forty Illustrations on Wood, One Guinea, cloth lettered.

CAPT. MARRYAT'S DIARY in AMERICA, Second and concluding Part: with Canada and the present Condition of the Indians. 3 vols. 3s. 6d.

M R. JAMES'S LIFE of the BLACK PRINCE. New and Cheapened Edition. 2 vols. fcp. svo. 1s. 6d.

"The most popular, most complete, and most interesting account of the Black Prince that we have seen."—*Advertiser.* 7.

ILLUSTRATED EDITION of MOORE'S LALLA ROOKH. Medium svo. with 13 highly-finished Engravings, price One Guinea, handsomely bound in cloth, lettered.

This day is published, in 7 vols. foolscap svo. price 1s. bound in cloth, with Portraits and Vignette Titles.

THE WORKS of MRS. HEMANS, with a Life of the Author written by herself, the following are published separately, bound in cloth lettered, with Vignette Titles, price 5s. each; or elegantly bound in morocco, gilt edges, 9s. 6d. each.

I. Memoir of Mrs. Hemans.—Wallace's Invocation to Bruce—England and Spain; or, Valour and Patriotism.

II. Tales and Historic Scenes; with other Poems and Translations.

III. The Sceptic; The Siege of Valencia; and other Poems.

IV. The Forest Sanctuary; De Chatillon; or, The Crusaders; with other Poems.

V. The Vespers of Palermo, a Tragedy; Records of Woman; Miscellaneous Poems.

VI. Songs of the Affections; National Lyrics; Miscellaneous Poems.

VII. Songs and Lyrics; Scenes and Hymns of Life; with other Poems.

Wm. Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh; Thomas Cadell, London; and John Cumming, Dublin.

TO THE CLERGY.—MR. CHARLES TILT
having purchased the remaining copies of WINKLE'S
BRITISH CATHEDRALS, now offers it, for a limited period, at
the low price of 2s. This valuable work is in two large volumes,
neatly bound in cloth, containing One Hundred and Twenty
fine Engravings on Steel, with ample descriptions. A few copies
on India paper, royal 4to., may be had, price 4s.—Fleet-
street.

Just published, 12mo, price 7s. boards, the Second Edition, of
CHRISTIAN WATCHFULNESS, in the
PROSPECT of SICKNESS, MOURNING, and DEATH.
By the Rev. JOHN JAMES, D.D.,
Prebendary of Peterborough; and Vicar of St. John Baptist's
Parish, in that City.

J. G. F. & J. Bivington, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterlo-
place, Pall Mall.

Also, by the same Author,

A COMMENT UPON THE COLLECTS. 7th edition. 6s.

THE FAMILY LIBRARY. Vols. 70 and 71.
In 2 handsome vols., handsomely bound with Eight Engravings, from
Original Drawings, British Museum, &c., cloth boards.

THE RUINS OF CITIES, by CHARLES BUCKE.
Author of "The Harmonies and Sublimities of Nature," forming Vols. 70 and 71 of the Family Library.

* * * The Family Library will be completed in Eighty Volumes.

London: printed for Thomas Tegg, 73, Cheapside; and may be
procured, by order, of all other Booksellers.

DF. FOE'S NOVELS AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

On Wednesday, the 1st of January, was published, printed
uniform with the Waverley Novels, Vol. 3. (being the Life of
Captain Singleton,) price 5s., bound in cloth.

THE NOVELS AND MISCELLANEOUS

WORKS of DANIEL DE FOE. This Work is printed by
Mr. Talboys, of Oxford. The entire Collection will form
Eighteen Volumes. Each Work of the Author may be pur-
chased separately.

Vol. 4 will be published on the 1st of February, and contain

The Fortunes and Misfortunes of Moll Flanders.

London: printed for Thomas Tegg, 73, Cheapside; and may be
procured, by order, of all other Booksellers.

PAUL PERIWINKLE; OR, THE PRESS-GANG.

On Wednesday, the 1st of January, was published, embellished
with Two fine spirited Etchings by PHIZ, price 1s., the new

Number of

THE ADVENTURES of PAUL PERI-

WINKLE; OR, THE PRESS-GANG. This popular work
will be regularly published every month, until fully completed
in Twenty-four Volumes.

London: printed for Thomas Tegg, 73, Cheapside, and sold
by all Booksellers; also lent to read at all Circulating Libraries
in Town and Country.

This day is published, in 8vo, price 4s. 6d., Part VI. of

A DICTIONARY of PRACTICAL MED-

ICINE; comprising General Pathology, the Nature and Treatment of Diseases, Morbid Structures, and the Disorders especially incidental to Climates, to the Sex, and to different Epochs of Life: with numerous Prescriptions for the Medicines recommended.

By JAMES COPLAND, M.D., F.R.S., &c. &c.

London: Longman, Orme, & Co.

This day is published, in 1 vol., post 8vo, 14s., cloth lettered,
A MANUAL of BRITISH COLEOPTERA, or BEETLES; containing a Description of all the Species of Beetles hitherto described in Great Britain and Ireland, &c. &c. together with their Localities, Times, and Places of Appearance, &c. By JAMES FRANCIS STEPHENS, F.L.S., &c. Author of "Illustrations of British Entomology, &c." London: Longman, Orme, & Co.

Fourth edition, 12mo, 10s., cloth lettered,
DOMESTIC DUTIES; OR, INSTRUCTIONS

to Married Ladies on the Management of their House-
holds, &c. &c. By Mrs. WILLIAM PARKES.

"A perfect work for the young married lady, who
may resort to it on all questions of household economy and etiquette."—New Monthly Magazine.

London: Longman, Orme, & Co.

MOODY'S ETON GREEK GRAMMAR.

This day is published, in 12mo, price 4s. cloth,

THE NEW ETON GREEK GRAMMAR; or, the Eton Greek Grammar in English; in which the Syntax of the Greek Language is explained, and the ANALOGY of the GREEK and LATIN LANGUAGES is explained. With many important Additions to the Text, and Philosophical as well as Practical Notes. By CLEMENT MOODY, Magdalene Hall, Oxford; Editor of the New Eton Latin Grammar.

London: Longman, Orme, & Co.

Fourth edition, 8vo, cloth lettered, price 12s.

AN EXPERIMENTAL INQUIRY into the LAWS of the VITAL FUNCTIONS, with a view to remove the inconsistencies of our present Doctrines, and thus to establish a more correct and comprehensive System of Treatment of their Diseased State. By A. P. W. PHILIP, M.D., F.R.S. L. & E. Foreign edition, greatly enlarged both in the Physiological and Practical Part.

London: Henry Renshaw, 356, Strand.

USEFUL NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

A NEW PAIR THREE-INCH GLOBES. In handsome Mahogany or Rosewood Stands, ss. and 10s. per pair.—A New Pair Five-Inch Globes, ditto, ss. and 30s. per pair, containing the latest Discoveries up to 1840.

Published this day, by J. Jackson, at his School and Juvenile Library, 23, Cannon-street, City.

Just published, in 1 thick vol., 8vo, 16s. cloth.

A CLASSICAL and ARCHAEOLOGICAL DICTIONARY of the celebrated Nations of Antiquity, and of the Middle Ages. To which is prefixed, a Synoptical and Chronological View of Ancient History. By P. A. DE WITTAEL, L.L.D., Translator of Juvenal, Satires, Works of Horace, &c. London: Whittaker & Co.; T. Tegg; Duncan & Malcolm; J. Souter; Simpkin, Marshall & Co.; J. Bohn; and Harvey & Darton, Oxford; J. H. Parker.

This day is published, in 12 vols., 8vo, price 4s. 2s., in boards,
THE HISTORY of ENGLAND, from the Earliest Period to the Death of Elizabeth. By SHARON TURNER, Esq. F.A.S.L. &c. &c.

Sold separately, as follows:

The Anglo-Saxons. 5th edit. 3 vols. 2l. 2s.

The Middle Ages. 3d edit. 5 vols. 3l.

Henry VIII. 3d edit. 2 vols. 2s.

Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. 2nd edition, 2 vols. 2s.

London: Longman, Orme, & Co.

On the 1st of January was published, Part I., in oblong 4to. ss.
ILLUSTRATIONS of the CORPORAL and SPIRITUAL WORKS of MERCY, engraved in Outline, and accompanied with Anecdotes descriptive of each Plate. In Four Languages. PUBLISHER of the RELIGIOUS ORDER of OUR LADY of MERCY.

London: C. Dolman, 61, New Bond-street.

FOR THE NEW YEAR.

THE PRIVATE DIARY. Arranged, Printed, and Ruled, for receiving an Account of every Day's Employment for the space of One Year. With an Index and Appendix. Post 8vo, half-bound, 4s. 6d.

The Student's Journal, formed on the Plan of

'The Private Diary,' for general Use. Post 8vo, half-bound, 4s. 6d.

The Literary Diary, or Complete Common Place Book, with an Explanation, and an Alphabet of Two Letters on a leaf. Post 8vo, ruled throughout and half-bound, price 12s.

A Pocket Common Place Book. With Locke's Index, and an Alphabet of Two Letters on a leaf. Post 8vo, half-bound, 8s. 6d.

Printed for Taylor & Walton, 28, Upper Gower-street.

Just published, handsomely printed, 1 vol. fcpl. folio, illustrated by nearly 100 plates, price 2l. 2s. neatly bound,

THE GAME of BILLIARDS; scientifically explained, and practically set forth in a series of novel and extraordinary Games, constructed by common and appropriate Diagrams. To which is added, the RULES and REGULATIONS which govern the various GAMES, as they are played at the present day in all the countries of Europe. By EDWIN KEMBLEFIELD, of Brighton, better known as the "Celebrated Jongleur."

"The Diagrams are estimably good.... Not a Billiard-room in the empire ought to be without a copy."—Court Journal.

"This is not a 'book of beauty,' it is certainly a book of magnificence—a royal road to the Geometrical Game of Billiards."

—Morning Post.

Mr. Smith, Elder, & Co., Cornhill; sold also by the Pro-
prietor, John Thurston, at his Petrosian Billiard-Manufac-
tory, 14, Catherine-street, Strand; and by all Booksellers.

Handsomely printed in 8vo, price 10s. each volume.

THE HISTORY of EUROPE, from the Commencement of the FRENCH REVOLUTION, to the RESTORATION of the BOURBONS.

By ARCHIBALD ALLISON, F.R.S.E.

Seven Volumes are published.

"The History of Europe during the French Revolution is in-
dispensable to all those who are forming collections on this subject. It is the completion of them all."—Preface to the French Translation.

"The History of Europe during the French Revolution is by far the most remarkable historical work of the last century."—Review of the Quarterly Review.

—Morning Post.

Mr. Smith, Elder, & Co., Cornhill; sold also by the Pro-
prietor, John Thurston, at his Petrosian Billiard-Manufac-
tory, 14, Catherine-street, Strand; and by all Booksellers.

In 8vo, beautifully illustrated, price 12s.

BRITISH INDIA in its relation to the Decline of Hindooism and the Progress of Christianity, containing Remarks on the Manners, Customs, and Literature of the People.—On the effects which Idolatry has produced—On the support which the British Government has afforded to their Superintendence—On Education, and the medium through which it should be given.

By the Rev. WM. CAMPBELL.

"A volume of great interest and worth."—Watchman.

London: John Snow, 35, Paternoster-row.

IN 8VO, BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED, PRICE 12s.

BRITISH INDIA in its relation to the Decline

of Hindooism and the Progress of Christianity, containing

Remarks on the Manners, Customs, and Literature of the People.—On the effects which Idolatry has produced—On the support which the British Government has afforded to their Superintendence—On Education, and the medium through which it should be given.

By the Rev. WM. CAMPBELL.

"A volume of great interest and worth."—Watchman.

London: John Snow, 35, Paternoster-row.

IN 8VO, BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED, PRICE 12s.

BRITISH INDIA in its relation to the Decline

of Hindooism and the Progress of Christianity, containing

Remarks on the Manners, Customs, and Literature of the People.—On the effects which Idolatry has produced—On the support which the British Government has afforded to their Superintendence—On Education, and the medium through which it should be given.

By the Rev. WM. CAMPBELL.

"A volume of great interest and worth."—Watchman.

London: John Snow, 35, Paternoster-row.

IN 8VO, BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED, PRICE 12s.

BRITISH INDIA in its relation to the Decline

of Hindooism and the Progress of Christianity, containing

Remarks on the Manners, Customs, and Literature of the People.—On the effects which Idolatry has produced—On the support which the British Government has afforded to their Superintendence—On Education, and the medium through which it should be given.

By the Rev. WM. CAMPBELL.

"A volume of great interest and worth."—Watchman.

London: John Snow, 35, Paternoster-row.

IN 8VO, BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED, PRICE 12s.

BRITISH INDIA in its relation to the Decline

of Hindooism and the Progress of Christianity, containing

Remarks on the Manners, Customs, and Literature of the People.—On the effects which Idolatry has produced—On the support which the British Government has afforded to their Superintendence—On Education, and the medium through which it should be given.

By the Rev. WM. CAMPBELL.

"A volume of great interest and worth."—Watchman.

London: John Snow, 35, Paternoster-row.

IN 8VO, BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED, PRICE 12s.

BRITISH INDIA in its relation to the Decline

of Hindooism and the Progress of Christianity, containing

Remarks on the Manners, Customs, and Literature of the People.—On the effects which Idolatry has produced—On the support which the British Government has afforded to their Superintendence—On Education, and the medium through which it should be given.

By the Rev. WM. CAMPBELL.

"A volume of great interest and worth."—Watchman.

London: John Snow, 35, Paternoster-row.

IN 8VO, BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED, PRICE 12s.

BRITISH INDIA in its relation to the Decline

of Hindooism and the Progress of Christianity, containing

Remarks on the Manners, Customs, and Literature of the People.—On the effects which Idolatry has produced—On the support which the British Government has afforded to their Superintendence—On Education, and the medium through which it should be given.

By the Rev. WM. CAMPBELL.

"A volume of great interest and worth."—Watchman.

London: John Snow, 35, Paternoster-row.

IN 8VO, BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED, PRICE 12s.

BRITISH INDIA in its relation to the Decline

of Hindooism and the Progress of Christianity, containing

Remarks on the Manners, Customs, and Literature of the People.—On the effects which Idolatry has produced—On the support which the British Government has afforded to their Superintendence—On Education, and the medium through which it should be given.

By the Rev. WM. CAMPBELL.

"A volume of great interest and worth."—Watchman.

London: John Snow, 35, Paternoster-row.

IN 8VO, BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED, PRICE 12s.

BRITISH INDIA in its relation to the Decline

of Hindooism and the Progress of Christianity, containing

Remarks on the Manners, Customs, and Literature of the People.—On the effects which Idolatry has produced—On the support which the British Government has afforded to their Superintendence—On Education, and the medium through which it should be given.

By the Rev. WM. CAMPBELL.

"A volume of great interest and worth."—Watchman.

London: John Snow, 35, Paternoster-row.

IN 8VO, BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED, PRICE 12s.

BRITISH INDIA in its relation to the Decline

of Hindooism and the Progress of Christianity, containing

Remarks on the Manners, Customs, and Literature of the People.—On the effects which Idolatry has produced—On the support which the British Government has afforded to their Superintendence—On Education, and the medium through which it should be given.

By the Rev. WM. CAMPBELL.

"A volume of great interest and worth."—Watchman.

London: John Snow, 35, Paternoster-row.

IN 8VO, BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED, PRICE 12s.

BRITISH INDIA in its relation to the Decline

of Hindooism and the Progress of Christianity, containing

Remarks on the Manners, Customs, and Literature of the People.—On the effects which Idolatry has produced—On the support which the British Government has afforded to their Superintendence—On Education, and the medium through which it should be given.

By the Rev. WM. CAMPBELL.

"A volume of great interest and worth."—Watchman.

London: John Snow, 35, Paternoster-row.

IN 8VO, BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED, PRICE 12s.

BRITISH INDIA in its relation to the Decline

of Hindooism and the Progress of Christianity, containing

Remarks on the Manners, Customs, and Literature of the People.—On the effects which Idolatry has produced—On the support which the British Government has afforded to their Superintendence—On Education, and the medium through which it should be given.

By the Rev. WM. CAMPBELL.

"A volume of great interest and worth."—Watchman.

London: John Snow, 35, Paternoster-row.

IN 8VO, BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED, PRICE 12s.

BRITISH INDIA in its relation to the Decline

of Hindooism and the Progress of Christianity, containing

Remarks on the Manners, Customs, and Literature of the People.—On the effects which Idolatry has produced—On the support which the British Government has afforded to their Superintendence—On Education, and the medium through which it should be given.

By the Rev. WM. CAMPBELL.

"A volume of great interest and worth."—Watchman.

London: John Snow, 35, Paternoster-row.

IN 8VO, BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED, PRICE 12s.

BRITISH INDIA in its relation to the Decline

of Hindooism and the Progress of Christianity, containing

Remarks on the Manners, Customs, and Literature of the People.—On the effects which Idolatry has produced—On the support which the British Government has afforded to their Superintendence—On Education, and the medium through which it should be given.

By the Rev. WM. CAMPBELL.

"A volume of great interest and worth."—Watchman.

London: John Snow, 35, Paternoster-row.

IN 8VO, BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED, PRICE 12s.

BRITISH INDIA in its relation to the Decline

of Hindooism and the Progress of Christianity, containing

Remarks on the Manners, Customs, and Literature of the People.—On the effects which Idolatry has produced—On the support which the British Government has afforded to their Superintendence—On Education, and the medium through which it should be given.

By the Rev. WM. CAMPBELL.

"A volume of great interest and worth."—Watchman.

London: John Snow, 35, Paternoster-row.

IN 8VO, BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED, PRICE 12s.

BRITISH INDIA in its relation to the Decline

of Hindooism and the Progress of Christianity, containing

Remarks on the Manners, Customs, and Literature of the People.—On the effects which Idolatry has produced—On the support which the British Government has afforded to their Superintendence—On Education, and the medium through which it should be given.

By the Rev. WM. CAMPBELL.

"A volume of great interest and worth."—Watchman.

London: John Snow, 35, Paternoster-row.

IN 8VO, BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED, PRICE 12s.

BRITISH INDIA in its relation to the Decline

of Hindooism and the Progress of Christianity, containing

Remarks on the Manners, Customs, and Literature of the People.—On the effects which Idolatry has produced—On the support which the British Government has afforded to their Superintendence—On Education, and the medium through which it should be given.

By the Rev. WM. CAMPBELL.

"A volume of great interest and worth."—Watchman.

London: John Snow, 35, Paternoster-row.

IN 8VO, BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED, PRICE 12s.

BRITISH INDIA in its relation to the Decline

of Hindooism and the Progress of Christianity, containing

Remarks on the Manners, Customs, and Literature of the People.—On the effects which Idolatry has produced—On the support which the British Government has afforded to their Superintendence—On Education, and the medium through which it should be given.

By the Rev. WM. CAMPBELL.

"A volume of great interest and worth."—Watchman.

London: John Snow, 35, Paternoster-row.

IN 8VO, BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED, PRICE 12s.

BRITISH INDIA in its relation to the Decline

of Hindooism and the Progress of Christianity, containing

Remarks on the Manners, Customs, and Literature of the People.—On the effects which Idolatry has produced—On the support which the British Government has afforded to their Superintendence—On Education, and the medium through which it should be given.

By the Rev. WM. CAMPB

8, NEW BURLINGTON STREET, JAN. 3, 1840.

MR. BENTLEY HAS JUST PUBLISHED THE FOLLOWING
New Works:

SAM SLICK'S LETTER-BAG OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

Post 8vo. bound, uniform with 'The Clockmaker,' price 10s. 6d.

II.

*The first Volume of the Complete and Illustrated Edition of
THE LETTERS OF HORACE WALPOLE,*

EARL OF ORFORD.

In 8vo. handsomely bound, price 14s.

† This Edition will be comprised in Six Monthly Volumes.

III.

MEMOIRS OF THE COURT OF ENGLAND
During the REIGN of the STUARTS.

By JOHN HENEAGE JESSE, Esq.

In 2 vols. 8vo. with Engravings from Original Paintings.

"The great mass of interesting matter to be found in these volumes, will make them one of the leading publications of the season; while their intrinsic merits will secure them a standing far more durable than the ephemeral existence of their contemporaries."—*Times*.

IV.

A GOOD MATCH. BY LADY CHATTERTON.

To which are added, 'The Heiress of Drosberg' and 'The Cavalier Chorister.' 3 vols.

"A Good Match" not merely displays ability, but is a very agreeable fiction. There is throughout these volumes a considerable degree of that literary merit which results from talent and its careful exercise.—*Spectator*.

V.
MRS. TROLLOPE'S 'ONE FAULT.'

A NOVEL. 3 vols.

"One of Mrs. Trollope's best novels, hit off in her very best style."—*Dispatch*.

VI.
MEMOIRS OF HIS OWN TIME,
INCLUDING

THE REVOLUTION, THE EMPIRE, AND THE RESTORATION.
By LIEUT.-GENERAL COUNT MATHIEU DUMAS.

2 vols. 8vo. with Portraits.

"These Memoirs abound in anecdote and incident, mixed up with many important revelations."—*Morning Chronicle*.

VII.
CAPTAIN CHAMIER'S 'BEN BRACE,'

With Engravings from Designs by George Cruikshank. Complete for Six Shillings.
Forming the New Volume of

THE STANDARD NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

VIII.
MEMOIRS OF SIR SIDNEY SMITH, K.C.B. &c.

By E. HOWARD, Esq.,

Author of 'Rattlin the Reefer.' 2 vols. 8vo. with Portraits.

"A narrative at once ample in its details, impartial in its views, and clear and forcible in its style."—*Morning Herald*.

New Works just ready:

NORWAY AND THE NORWEGIANS.

By ROBERT GORDON LATHAM, M.A.
Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. In 2 vols. post 8vo.

THE PATH-FINDER; OR, THE INLAND SEA.

By J. FENIMORE COOPER, Esq.
Author of 'The Pilot,' 'The Pioneers,' 'The Last of the Mohicans,' &c. 3 vols.

III.
THE INGOLDSBY LEGENDS.

By THOMAS INGOLDSBY, Esq.
Post 8vo. bound, with numerous ILLUSTRATIONS by GEORGE CRUIKSHANK.

ILLUSTRATED BY GEORGE CRUIKSHANK.

PUBLISHING MONTHLY, PRICE HALF-A-CROWN,

BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY.

This popular periodical work has now attained a circulation so large as to place it (with one exception) at the head of the Monthly Magazines. Politics being carefully excluded from the pages of BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY, it presents attractions for readers of all parties. Devoted to light and popular literature, it has already presented to the public some of the most admired Works of Fiction of modern times.

The JANUARY NUMBER, in addition to the usual varieties, contains

MR. AINSWORTH'S NEW HISTORICAL ROMANCE, 'GUY FAWKES';

A NEW STORY OF LONDON LIFE in the PRESENT DAY, called 'STANLEY THORN,' by the AUTHOR of 'VALENTINE VOX';
And other Papers by SAM SLICK, HARRISON AINSWORTH, ALFRED CROWQUILL, CHARLES HOOTON, &c.; and numerous Illustrations by GEORGE CRUIKSHANK.

RICHARD BENTLEY, NEW BURLINGTON-STREET,

Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.